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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation chalked up another month of moderate economic expansion in October and, based on partially available data, further gains occurred in November. Industrial production remained sluggish and auto sales receded from their inflated levels of late summer when low-interest financing incentives triggered a surge of consumer demand. However, housing starts edged higher and there was continued growth in the service and financial sectors. This boosted employment to another record high and kept personal income on its moderately rising curve.

Business activity has now been expanding for about three years and this appears likely to continue into 1986. The growth rate has slowed significantly over the past year and one-half, however, and more of the same can be expected during the period ahead.

In contrast to the early stages of recovery, when all major sectors of the economy were expanding simultaneously, the period since mid-1984 has been characterized by a deteriorating balance of international trade, sluggish new orders for manufactured goods, and lackluster housing markets. Consumer spending and business investment have continued to grow, but much of this has been siphoned off by foreign competitors rather than flowing to domestic producers.

As a result, gross national product has grown at an annual rate of only 2½% since the summer of 1984, after climbing at an impressive 7% rate during the initial year and one-half of recovery. Similarly, unemployment has been stuck on a 7.0% to 7.3% plateau since September 1984, after declining steeply from its November 1982 recession high of 10.7%. The latest reading--as of mid-November--was 7.0% of the civilian labor force.

Most business forecasters see the national economy holding to its recent pattern of moderate expansion during the year ahead. Consumer spending is expected to keep growing, but at a subdued pace since households are now carrying considerable debt following heavy borrowing during 1985. Housing starts could pick up somewhat in response to lower interest rates, but no one is expecting more than marginal gains in this sector. Business investment in new plant and equipment is expected to level off. The international trade situation could show some improvement if the value of the dollar continues a decline that began early in 1985, but the beneficial effects of this on industrial production are not expected to amount to much until late in the year.

This adds up to a growth rate about in line with that during 1985 and little change in unemployment from recent levels. Inflation is also expected to remain moderate, following an excellent year in 1985 when consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of only about 3.5%. The anticipated reduction in the value of the dollar can be expected to raise import prices and exert some upward pressure on the overall price index, but this will be minimized by the economy's generally sluggish pace of expansion and continued excess industrial capacity.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of December 12, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Please Note: The next issue of Economic Indicators will be published on January 24, 1986 with revised November and preliminary December 1985 Current Employment Survey data. All other data will be the latest available at the time of publication.

The New Jersey economy recorded further gains during the fall as another year of strong performance approached its end. Though not quite as steep as in 1983 and 1984, this year's growth was sufficient to reduce unemployment to its lowest level since the early 1970s. Manufacturing showed weakness, mirroring national trends, but the State's building boom continued and the service-producing sectors held to their expansionary course.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed steadily during 1985, reaching a record 3,472,700 in October, up about 100,000 from a year earlier. Most of the increase was in business services, health care, recreation, wholesale and retail trade, finance, and other service-oriented industries. Job opportunities also advanced further in construction, where employment was at a record high throughout the year.

Statistics on construction contract awards point to a continuation of New Jersey's building boom. Total contract awards during the first ten months of the year were up 29% from the same period in 1984, compared with 6% for the nation as a whole. The biggest increases were in the homebuilding and public works segments of the industry. Contracts for office, commercial, and other nonresidential building projects also moved up to another record high, following a very strong expansion a year earlier.

Other key business indicators all registered healthy gains in 1985. As of September (the latest data available), cumulative year-to-date retail sales in the State were up 9% from the comparable period in 1984. The increase was 7% nationally. Over the same period, business bankruptcies in New Jersey were down 9%. New business incorporations through August were up 8½% from the comparable span a year earlier.

The only area of weakness during 1985 was in manufacturing, and this was a nationwide problem attributable in good part to the effects of the overvalued dollar on international trade. Because of the overvalued dollar, domestic producers have confronted intense import competition and have been having difficulties in export markets. This helps explain the fact that factory employment in New Jersey has declined by 16,000 since the start of 1985, reversing a partial rebound from the last recession that had generated increased manufacturing jobs during both 1983 and 1984.

Thanks to New Jersey's continued job growth during 1985, the State's unemployment rate declined for the third year in a row. Joblessness averaged 5.5% of the labor force during the four months ending November, a very substantial improvement from the November 1982 recession high of 9.8% and (except for a couple of isolated months when the statistics showed aberrations) the lowest since 1973. New Jersey continued to experience considerably lower unemployment than the nation as a whole, where the jobless rate was still running at 7% as of November. The State's jobless rate has been below the national average for five years in a row, reversing the pattern of the 1970s.

Improved job market conditions have been accompanied by shorter lines at local unemployment insurance (UI) offices and a reduced drain on the State's once-bankrupt unemployment compensation trust fund. New Jersey's insured unemployment rate (UI claims as a percent of covered workers) has held at about 3% for the past year and one-half. This is the lowest on record except for a handful of months during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

The combination of low unemployment, a federal debt repayment surtax on employers and the UI reform legislation of March 1984 has enabled the State to repay the unemployment insurance debt to the federal government that it incurred during the deep recession of the mid-1970s, once totaling $735 million, and start rebuilding its unemployment compensation trust fund balance. The remainder of the debt ($213.5 million) was repaid out of the trust fund on October 10, still leaving a comfortable balance of nearly $800 million in the trust fund as of the end of November.

New Jersey should enjoy continued business expansion and job growth in 1986, though at a somewhat slower rate than in 1985. Job growth is expected to be somewhat slower in 1986 primarily because of national influences.

Though the value of the dollar has been declining in recent months, offering the possibility of an improved international trade situation at some time in the future if the trend continues, the probable outlook for the manufacturing sector is one of continued sluggishness in 1986, both nationally and in New Jersey. This is because the rate of growth of consumer spending and business investment in new plant and equipment is expected to be slower across the nation than in 1985. Moreover, the stimulative effects of a drop in the dollar's value--assuming it continues--are expected to become evident only after a substantial lag. This probably means that factory employment will hold steady at best and could edge down further.

Building activity is not expected to generate much growth at the national level during 1986, but New Jersey should experience another good year if the strong pace of construction contract awards during 1985 can serve as a guide. There are no signs of a let-up of homebuilding in New Jersey, where the demand for housing has been outpacing national trends, and the heavy volume of public works contracts points to continued strength in that segment as well. Office and commercial construction is more of a question mark because of rising vacancy rates, but the overall construction picture for the State

remains quite positive.

As in 1985, the biggest source of job growth in 1986 will be in the service-producing sectors. Business services, health care, trade, finance, and other service industries can be expected to generate employment opportunities in good years and bad. The coming year should be no exception.

New Jersey's overall job growth will probably be less than in 1985, but should be sufficient to absorb an anticipated labor force expansion of about 55,000 to 60,000 workers, keeping the State's unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 5½%, about where it has been in recent months. If this proves to be the case, joblessness should remain below the national average for the sixth year in a row.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

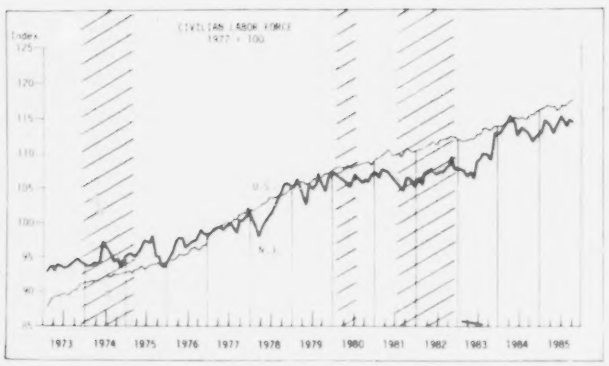
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

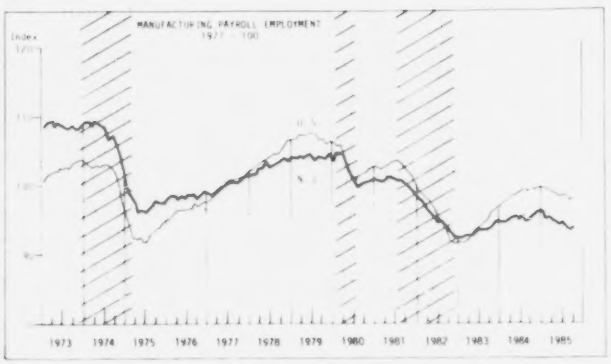
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$123,146	$121,260	$115,190	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 8.0	+ 8.1
$ 4,298	$ 4,227	$ 3,753	Sep	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 8.9	+ 6.8
2,612	2,361	2,322	Aug	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 8.5	INA
59	64	77	Sep	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 8.6	INA
116.5	154.7	100.9	Sep	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+37.1	- 0.6
$ 739.3	$ 656.3	$ 653.5	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+28.9	+ 6.4
$ 358.6	$ 328.0	$ 316.6	Oct	Residential*	S-18	+46.3	+ 2.6
$ 292.8	$ 192.7	$ 250.6	Oct	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 8.3	+ 9.0
$ 87.9	$ 135.5	$ 86.2	Oct	Nonbuilding*		+28.2	+11.8
3,472.7	3,459.3	3,373.9	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.4	+ 3.5
720.6	717.9	731.7	Oct	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.3	+ 0.3
2,752.1	2,741.4	2,642.2	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.4	+ 4.3
246	195	225	Oct	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.3	- 2.6
6.4	5.0	5.9	Oct	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
93.3	94.3	93.1	Oct	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.2	INA
2.9	3.0	3.1	Oct	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.9	40.7	41.1	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.3	- 0.6
$ 9.83	$ 9.82	$ 9.57	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
$ 404.01	$ 400.66	$ 395.24	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.3	+ 3.0

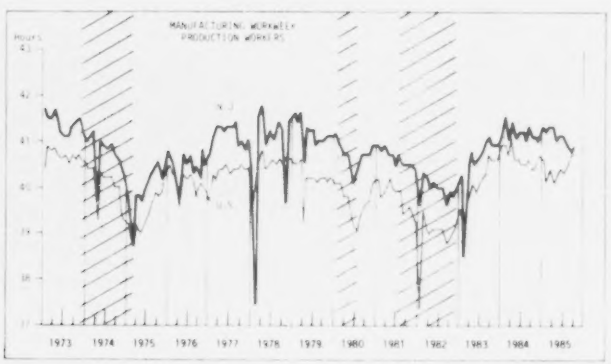
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-2nd Qtr.'85)(Month Ago-1st Qtr.'85)(Year Ago-2nd Qtr.'84)
INA - Information Not Available

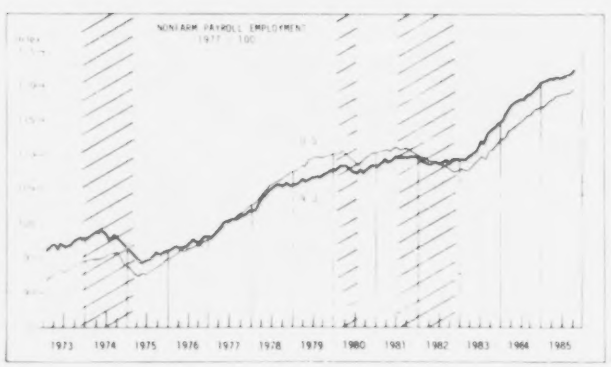
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

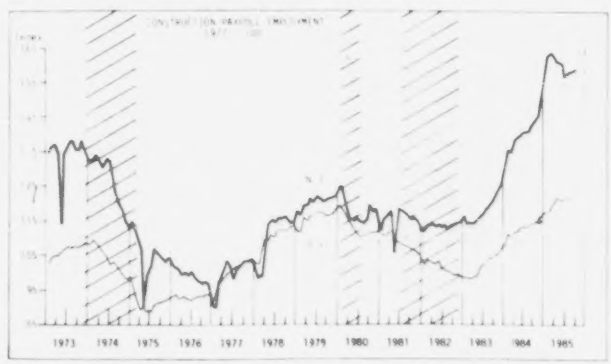
New Jersey and the United States



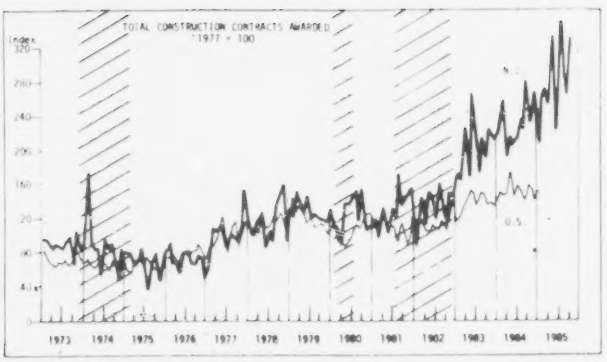


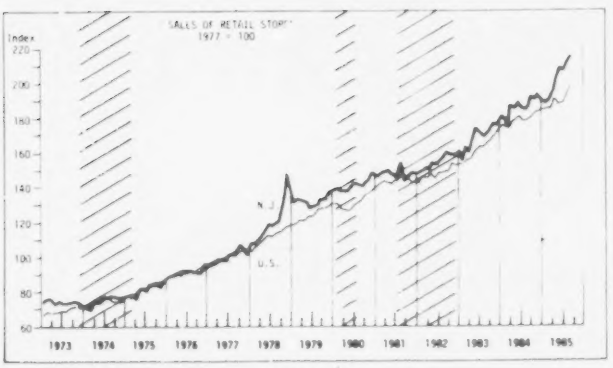


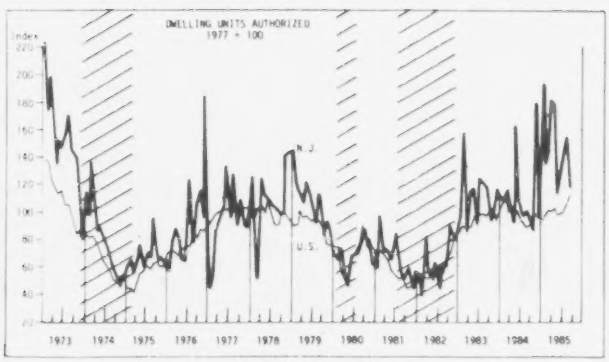


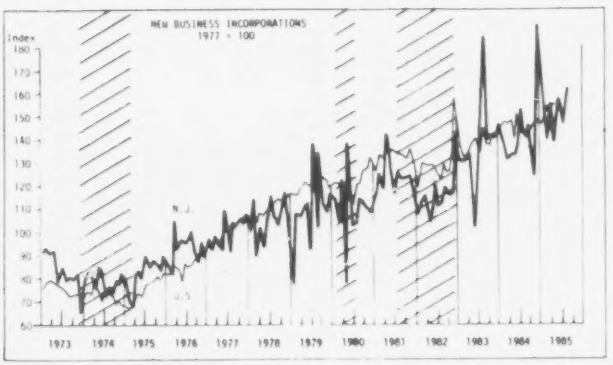


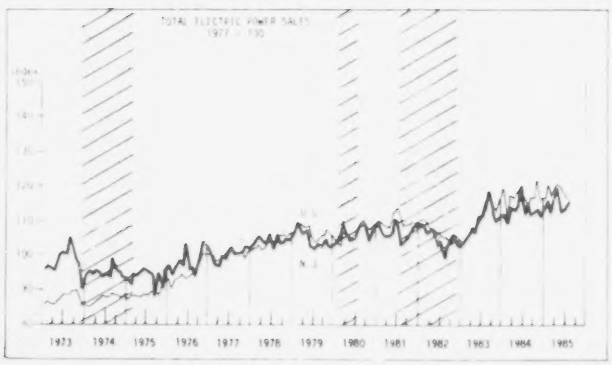
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

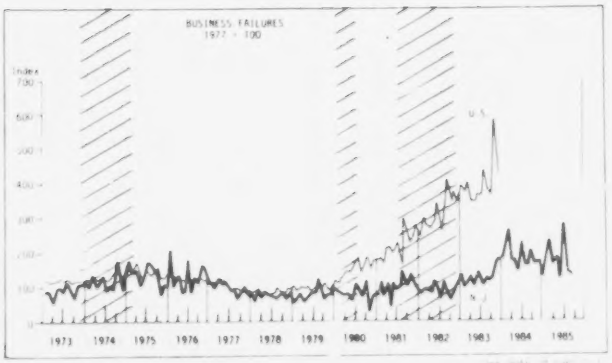












Economic Briefs

HOUSEHOLDS GROWING FASTER THAN POPULATION

The number of households has continued to increase faster than the population in the 1980s, according to a recently released U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Estimates of Households, for States: 1981 to 1984*. Nationally, the 1980-to-1984 increase in households was an estimated 7.0% compared with 4.2% for the resident population. This pattern was replicated in every state except Utah and Wyoming.

In New Jersey, there was a 5.7% increase in the number of households from over 2.5 million in 1980 to slightly less than 2.7 million in 1984. During the same time period, the state's population grew from 7.3 million in 1980 to 7.5 million in 1984, or by 2.0%. New York and Pennsylvania both had household and population growth rates lower than in New Jersey.

The ten states with the largest numbers of households were California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and North Carolina. The ten states with the highest household growth rates were Alaska, Nevada, Florida, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Georgia, and Hawaii.

Copies of *Estimates of Households, for States: 1981 to 1984*, P-25, No. 794 are available for $1.00 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. They are also available for review at all federal depository libraries.

HOUSEHOLDS: 1980 TO 1984
UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
(Numbers in Thousands)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change: 1980-1984 Number	Change: 1980-1984 Percent (%)
United States	80,390	82,620	83,540	84,336	86,019	5,629	7.0
Middle Atlantic							
New York	6,340	6,436	6,452	6,494	6,598	257	4.1
New Jersey	2,549	2,607	2,623	2,641	2,694	145	5.7
Pennsylvania	4,220	4,287	4,294	4,301	4,356	136	3.2

NOTE: Data for 1980 are as of April 1; data for 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984 are as of July 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

N.J. GOVERNMENT JOBS INCREASES LOW

State and local government employment in New Jersey rose 0.5% from October 1983 to October 1984 to an estimated 420,400 according to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Census Bureau. This compares with an advance of 2.5% for the nation as a whole. The increases for the state's neighbors were also lower than the U.S. average--New York (1.7%) and Pennsylvania (-0.5%).

State government employment in New Jersey increased by 1,800 or 1.8% resulting in an estimated 101,800 jobs in 1984. Nationally, state government was up 2.2%, or 83,000. Local government in the state grew by 0.1% in contrast to a 2.7% rise for the U.S.

These data are compiled through annual surveys by the U.S. Census Bureau and, for a variety of technical and conceptual reasons, the employment totals differ slightly from monthly employment estimates independently prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (and other state employment security agencies) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

According to the Census Bureau Survey for October 1984, on average, New Jersey state and local government full-time employees had monthly earnings higher than the rest of the nation--$1,875 versus $1,778. The equivalent figure for New York was higher at $2,062, while earnings for Pennsylvania were lower at $1,745.

Local governments in New Jersey averaged 363 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 population. This is more than the 337 estimated for the U.S. On the other hand, the corresponding ratios for state government were 117 per 10,000 population in New Jersey and 135 across the nation.

Over 48% of New Jersey state and local government employees worked in education in 1984. This mirrors the average for the United States. Police protection accounted for 7.7% of New Jersey's state and local government. Nationally, this figure was 5.5%.

These and a variety of other statistics on public employment for the nation and the states are provided in the report *Public Employment in 1984*, GE-84, No. 1. Copies of the report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. They are also available for review at all federal depository libraries.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
NEW JERSEY: 1983 AND 1984

	1983	1984	Change: 1983 to 1984 Number	Percent
All Employees (full-time & part-time)	418,187	420,391	2,204	0.5
State	100,048	101,821	1,773	1.8
Local	318,139	318,570	431	0.1
Full-time Equivalent Employment	356,913	360,668	3,755	1.1
State	86,436	88,066	1,630	1.9
Local	270,477	272,602	2,125	0.9
Number Per 10,000 Population	478	480	2	0.4
State	116	117	1	0.9
Local	362	363	1	0.3

NOTES: 1. Data are for October of the respective years.
2. Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variability.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Public Employment in 1983 (Series GE83-No. 1) and Public Employment in 1984 (Series GE84-No. 1), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1984 and 1985.

Employment Outlook in

New Jersey's Major Labor Areas

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's major labor areas were prepared near the end of 1985 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1985. In addition, the reports present any forecasted local area industrial developments for 1986 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a countercyclical fashion.

For the most part, except as noted below, the local labor area economies short-term outlooks will be predicated on the national and state trends discussed in the preceding articles.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1985
AND
FORECAST FOR 1986

Atlantic City Labor Area
(Atlantic and Cape May Counties)

The opening in June of the 610-room Trump Castle Hotel-Casino, the city's 11th gaming hall, created over 4,000 new jobs and highlighted economic development in the labor area during 1985.

To assess the Atlantic City Labor Area's nonfarm employment growth during the first nine months of 1985, a comparison was made to the same nine-month period in 1984. Average nonfarm employment for the first three quarters of 1985 was up an estimated 10,900 or 7.8% from the same period in 1984. This is more than twice the nonfarm job growth rate experienced statewide (3.4%) for the same nine-month period.

Job growth continued within the labor area's trade and service industries during 1985. These two industries are responsible for creating three of every four new jobs. The opening of the Trump Castle Hotel-Casino accounted for most of the increase in service jobs but growth was also evident in the personal, health, and business service segments. The estimated nine-month 4,400 job gain in the services sector represented a 7.2% increase over the 1984 level and exceeded the 4.6% growth of services employment statewide.

Trade employment, which grew at a much faster rate in the labor area than in the state (12.1% vs. 4.3%), advanced by an estimated 4,100. Job growth occurred in almost every segment of the trade industry, but significant advances were reported at eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and food stores. Many of the spin-off jobs expected from casino gambling are being created in the trade industry. The demand for goods and services by casino workers and increasing visitor traffic are spurring the expansion within trade.

Also contributing to the rise in employment in 1985 were expanded payrolls in the finance/insurance/real estate industry and in government. In the finance/insurance/real estate category, most of the increase occurred in the latter two segments, insurance and real estate. In government, most new jobs were created at the local level.

Construction employment advanced only slightly from 1984, but remains at its highest level since the 1979-1980 period, when the first wave of hotel-casino development was cresting.

The two hotel-casino projects underway during 1985 (Resorts II and Showboat) helped to maintain construction payrolls as did major expansion projects at four existing hotel-casinos. A variety of housing projects were also important factors: projects underway during 1985 ranged from luxury condos and subsidized apartments in Atlantic City to middle-income condominiums, townhouses, and apartments throughout the labor area.

Another construction development of note was a mini-boom in non-casino hotel construction. At least three hotels opened during 1985 along major access routes into Atlantic City and several more were under construction. These projects together with those in the planning stage will add an estimated 2,000 rooms to the area's lodging stock.

Manufacturing employment moved slightly higher during the first nine months of 1985 as small increases in apparel and stone/clay/glass offset scattered losses in other factory segments. However, factory employment in the Atlantic City Labor Area in 1985 is running about 1,500-2,000 jobs lower than in 1975 when both the state and nation were in the midst of a severe recession. By 1979, most manufacturing industries in the labor area had rebounded from the 1975-76 recession. Apparel was the exception as job levels fell steadily throughout the ten-year period and currently total about 1,500 less than 1975. Employment in the stone/clay/glass industry began to decline during the 1981-82 recession. These two industries have accounted for most of the drop in factory employment over the past decade. Foreign competition is the primary reason for apparel's decline, but in the stone/clay/glass industry the decline can be traced to technological change within the steel industry. Specifically, Harbison Walker Refractories, a manufacturer of fire brick for steel-producing furnaces, ceased operations at their Lower Township plant in 1982 as a result of advances in steel-making technology.

The labor area's steady employment growth has had a positive effect on the area's unemployment picture. Unemployment averaged 7.5% during the first nine months of 1985, down from 9.0% during the same period in 1984. Averaged January-through-September unemployment rates for the state look much more favorable at 5.7% of the total labor force for 1985 versus 6.5% for 1984. Atlantic and especially Cape May counties, however, contend with large seasonal swings in the components (employment and unemployment) of their labor force because of their inherent summer resort season. Also the labor force in these counties has been growing more rapidly in past years then in the state or nation.

The labor area's employment levels are expected to increase steadily for most if not all of 1986, seasonal fluctuations aside. The pace of this job growth should slow somewhat from the pace of 1984 and 1985. The opening of a hotel-casino in each of those two years will make 1986 seem somewhat uneventful, when, in fact, job growth will continue steadily before expanding dramatically in 1987. The scheduled completion of the Hamilton Center Mall with its estimated 2,500 jobs and the scheduled December 1986 opening of the Showboat Hotel-Casino will highlight the first half of 1987.

Most of the job growth in 1986 will occur in the labor area's trade, service, and construction industries. Once again, most of the growth in trade will occur at eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and food stores. In services, the opening of several non-casino hotels will contribute new jobs as will expansion within the business and health service segments.

Construction employment should also rise in 1986 due to the continued construction of two hotel-casinos, two large shopping malls, and various housing projects.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Camden Labor Area
(Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)

Employment in the Camden Labor Area, averaged for the first nine months of 1985, improved moderately over the same period a year ago. Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 386,300, a 2.3% increase over the comparable period of 1984, but the increase was lower than the statewide increase of 3.4%. The unemployment rate averaged 5.3% of the labor force, down from 6.0% a year earlier, and was better than the 1985 statewide rate of 5.7% for the same period.

Although manufacturing employment remains a trouble spot for much of the state, the tri-county area continues to attract small-and medium-size firms. Based on an average of the first nine months of data for 1985, manufacturing employment in the local area bucked the statewide downward trend with a 3% gain to a level of 75,500. Jobholding in the electrical machinery industry, primarily electronics, was up a notable 1,500 jobs to 19,300--an 8.4% gain--due to an upsurge in military and telecommunications contracts. This sharp advance in the area's largest manufacturing industry and other small factory increases were partially offset by small scattered losses in other industries.

Buoyed by gains in the trade, services, and construction industries, average nonmanufacturing employment for the first nine months of 1985 advanced to 310,800. This was 7,700, or 2.5%, more jobs over the same period a year ago compared with a statewide advance of 4.8%. Wholesale/retail trade continued to be the leading gainer, boosting payrolls by 3,300 or 3.3%. This was followed by a gain of 1,700 jobs in construction, which has been operating at a high level of activity in the office, commercial, industrial, and residential building areas. Other notable increases occurred in services (1,300), mostly business and health-care sectors; finance/insurance/real estate (1,300); and local government (1,000). The driving forces behind most of the continued job growth in nonmanufacturing industries have been expansion of population and rising income levels within the labor market area.

Most of the increase of construction jobs occurred in commercial and industrial building activity, which continued at a brisk level. Residential construction in the area was also strong, particularly for condominium projects such as Larchmont in Mt. Laurel

and Kings Grant in Marlton. There were 2,948 residential building permits authorized through August 1985 (latest monthly data available), compared with 2,755 for the same eight months of 1984, 3,328 for 1983, and 1,250 for 1982, the last recession year. The residential building permit data indicate that new residential construction will be increasing at slower rates.

The Camden Labor Area should experience continued business expansion during the balance of 1985 and into 1986, as long as the national economy holds to the moderately rising course anticipated by most analysts. Although manufacturing is likely to remain in the doldrums, both nationally and in New Jersey, this sector should continue to exhibit moderate growth locally, particularly in Burlington County. Moreover, a continued strong pace of construction activity and further growth in the trade and service industries should generate sufficient jobs to lower the unemployment rate slightly below its current level.

Further growth of economic activity and employment in the tri-county area should also be stimulated in coming years by highway improvements such as connecting the gap in Interstate 295 and extending Route 55 south in Gloucester County through Cumberland County into Cape May. In addition, the effects of the hotel-casino industry in Atlantic City reach up into Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties, from where residents commute to jobs in the gambling houses.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Hackensack Labor Area
(Bergen County)

The Hackensack Labor Area benefited from the continuing moderate economic expansion at both the national and state levels. For the first nine months of 1985, establishment employment in the area averaged 427,400, up by 2.7% or 11,300 more than the same period in 1984.

Almost all of the payroll additions were in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, especially in wholesale/retail trade and services. In trade, employment rose as retail businesses hired additional personnel and new stores and shops opened in response to rising consumer income and population increases. The increase in service industry employment was the result of the expansion of business services.

Factory employment was up by 1.5%, or 1,600 jobs. This is in direct contrast to the state as a whole, where jobs in this sector fell by 1.5% over the same period.

Construction payrolls for the first nine months of 1985 averaged 16,300, up by 5.8% or 900 more than for the same period last year.

The strength in construction can be attributed to local economic development. During the nine months, from January to September, over four million square feet of projects were approved by the Bergen County Planning Board with many more proposals, representing millions of additional square feet, pending approval. Most of the construction activity will be confined to the office and residential markets. Given the backlog of building projects, construction employment should remain strong for the rest of 1985 and the industry should reach its highest levels in 25 years of compiling comparable statistics for the county.

The overall strength of the county's economy is reflected in area unemployment data. For the first nine months of 1985, the unemployment rate dipped to average 4.5% of the labor force, or 0.4 of a percentage point below last year's already low level.

Several new projects have emerged which could have a particularly significant economic impact. Empire Ltd. submitted plans to the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission (HMDC) for the development of a 648-acre tract. The proposal calls for the construction of a number of nonresidential facilities, mostly in Carlstadt, containing a total of 15 million squre feet. Also, Helmsley Enterprises submitted a $400-million proposal to the Boro of Fort Lee for the development of a 15-acre tract near the George Washington Bridge. To be called Helmsley Palisades, plans call for office buildings, apartments, a lake, recreation center, parking garage, and amphitheater. In addition, the Jay-Roc Realty Corp. presented its $350-million proposal for a 26-acre site in North Arlington. Plans call for a 300-room hotel and four 15-story office towers and underground parking for 8,000 cars.

There also are many other important projects on the horizon. As an example, JD Construction Corp. was granted formal approval by the town's planning board to build a 25-story hotel-office complex on the site of the former Ford Motor Co. plant in Mahwah. It will have 334 guest rooms, over 700,000 square feet of office space, and 1,200 square feet for retailing, plus indoor and outdoor parking for more than 2,000 cars. Six other buildings are also to be constructed on the property. The estimated cost of the project, International Crossroads, is $300 million.

The Edgewater Planning Board told American Landmark Development, Inc. to go ahead with the $100-million "Renaissance Square" proposal which calls for 529 luxury apartments in the former Alco plant and the constuction of a building with 180 units. The project could take four years to complete. In addition, Sterling Drug, Inc. purchased the 100-acre River Vale Country Club. In two years, the firm wants to begin construction of a 450,000-sq. ft. worldwide headquarters; then, in 1990, relocate from New York City to River Vale with 1,400 employees.

The economic outlook is for continued moderate economic expansion at both the national and state levels with stable interest rates. Given this favorable macroeconomic forecast along with several regional economic factors, such as strong local economic development, the construction industry should continue to do well.

The local manufacturing sector has been in a long-term decline, a reflection of strong foreign and domestic competition. There is no substantial evidence that manufacturing employment will reverse its long-term decline in the area.

Expanding employment opportunities imply rising income and population for the area. In this regard, continued growth can be expected in the nonmanufacturing sectors, particularly construction, services, and trade. The economy of Bergen County will continue its transformation from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-and trade-based economy.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Jersey City Labor Area
(Hudson County)

Nonfarm payroll employment moved steadily higher in Hudson County during the first nine months of 1985 to reach an average of 227,000, or 1,400 more than last year's volume for the same period. The job gain largely stemmed from increased staffing in the nonmanufacturing sector, where payrolls were up by more than 4,000 over average employment for the same period in 1984. Unfortunately, the same was not true for manufacturing, where jobholding dropped by 2,700. Part of this loss can be related to the closing of the Western Electric Company plant in Kearny.

The Jersey City Labor Area has not done as well as other areas of the State. The lack of substantial employment growth in the area can be attributed to its industrial mix. Its manufacturing industries are the ones that are not particularly strong in New Jersey or nationally. This has been reflected in the very slow increase in real per capita income, which has hindered the growth of the trade and service sectors in past years.

Construction employment rose in 1985 as work progressed on both existing and new projects along the eastern waterfront area of the county and the Hackensack Meadowlands District sections of Kearny, Secaucus, and North Bergen. Employment also picked up in trade with the opening of new stores and shops. In addition, government added to payrolls and continued growth was evident in transportation/communications/public utilities, especially the transportation segment of the industry.

On balance, improved economic conditions in Hudson County and the entire northern New Jersey region contributed to lowering the area's unemployment volume. The number of unemployed persons in the county averaged 24,800 for the nine-month period, down 2,800 from last year's level. At the same time, the unemployment rate dipped nearly one full percentage point to 10.2% of the labor force.

The outlook for Hudson County's economy for 1986 is encouraging, especially in view of the economic development that is being planned and already underway. The dynamic and innovative projects proposed for the gentrification of the waterfront from North Bergen down into Jersey City is becoming a reality. These projects will involve the construction of townhouses, hotels, marinas, and mixed-use malls consisting of retail establishments, and recreational and cultural facilities. Thousands of construction jobs as well as permanent jobs in occupations associated with high-tech industries, transportation, wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services will be available for local residents as well as other jobseekers.

A sampling of the projects on the horizon for the Jersey City Labor Area includes the following:

•NEWPORT CITY, which will be located on a 315-acre site in Jersey City, has already begun with the demolition of existing decayed industrial structures and work has started on infrastructure projects. Upon completion, the project will consist of 9,000 residential units, four million square feet of office space, approximately 1,800 hotel rooms, one million square feet of retail establishments, and 238-slip marina, and a parking lot for the commercial area that will have a capacity for 4,000 automobiles.

•THE HARBORSIDE FINANCIAL CENTER project in Jersey City, which involves the renovation of the long-established industrial Harborside Terminal, will be completed in three phases. The first phase of the $200-million, 2.3-million-sq. ft. project has already been completed and 800,000 square feet of office space has been leased to hi-tech employers and associated businesses. The target date for completion of the entire project is 1989.

•ONE OVERTRUST PLAZA is a 300,000-sq. ft. office building under construction adjacent to the waterfront area in the downtown section of Jersey City. The $300-million, 17-story tower will have some retail establishments on the ground floor and a 1,500-car parking garage. The tower is expected to be completed by the spring of 1986.

•PORT LIBERTE will be constructed on a 156-acre site on the southern portion of Jersey City's waterfront. The land area is being cleared and eventually the site will connect into the river basin through a series of canals. The project will consist of 1,800 housing units, 700 marine slips, a hotel, a yacht club, civic hall, and garden restaurants. The estimated cost of the project is $750 million. The first housing units should be available for occupancy by August 1986. The entire project is expected to be completed by 1993.

•On October 29, 1985, a section of Jersey City was designated by the New Jersey Urban Enterprise Zone Authority as the JERSEY CITY URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONE (UEZ). The three-mile, 1,824-acre site is located predominately parallel to the eastern river boundary side of the city. In receiving this designation by the State, the city can offer tax breaks and other financial incentives to businesses. The zone designation could create manufacturing jobs, office employment, and improve neighborhood and commercial areas in and along the zone boundary.

•In August, Kearny was also designated by the State as an "UEZ." The UEZ is in an industrial area known as South Kearny and it comprises 900 acres of land. The former Western Electric Company plant and its 145-acre land parcel, once the largest single private employer in Hudson County, is located in the zone. The plant was sold in August 1985. It is expected that from 4,000 to 6,000 new jobs will open up with the development of the UEZ.

•The NEW JERSEY TRANSIT RAIL CENTER, located parallel to Route 7 in the Kearny Meadows,

has almost all of its steel framework completed. The central shop will consist of structures containing 500,000 square feet. The servicing of 100 locomotives and 700 passenger coaches will be done at the mammoth facility. The yards are expected to be in operation by the fall of next year.

•The JEFFERSON TRUST CONDOMINIUMS and the RENAISSANCE CENTER are both located in downtown Hoboken. The condominium project consists of 101 units. The Renaissance Center project consists of a 150-seat civic hall and office space. The estimated combined cost of both projects is $15 million with completion scheduled by the end of 1985.

•LINCOLN HARBOR DEVELOPMENT is a planned mixed-use office, commercial, and hotel complex on the Hoboken/Weehawken border, to be situated on a 61-acre waterfront site adjacent to the Lincoln Tunnel approach. The project will consist of 700,000 square feet of office space, 250 residential units, a New Jersey Transit transportation complex and garage that will accommodate 200 buses, a marina, retail space, a hotel, and a convention center. Already on the site is a new 677-seat, 20,000-sq. ft. restaurant called Shanghai Red. Within the same area, the $8-million Lincoln Harbor Heliport was constructed in one of the former Seatrain trucking warehouses. The entire Lincoln Harbor Development will be built in three stages. Additional construction is currently awaiting approval.

•ROC HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT, on a 22-acre waterfront site in North Bergen, has begun. The project consists of 128 low-rise townhouses, 551 high-rise condominiums in three towers, a 200-slip marina, and a private ferry service to Manhattan. The estimated cost of the project will be between $150-$200 million with a completion date targeted for 1990. Currently, 70 townhouse units are under construction.

•HARMON MEADOW in Secaucus, a Hackensack Meadowlands District (HMD) project, continues to be developed. New construction consists of a 260-room hotel and a 440,000-sq. ft. office building.

At the present time several major projects await approval. Among the more noteworthy in Jersey City are: Harsimus Cove South, Liberty Harbor North, Greenville Yards, Port Jersey, and Droyers Point.

Given a continuing moderate economic expansion in the national economy as well as stable interest rates and approval of the aforementioned projects, the Jersey City Labor Area could become one of the faster growing areas in the State. The impact should show up initially in the rise of construction employment and, later, in trade and in services as income rises due to increased employment. Other manufacturing, trade and services sectors could benefit if materials for construction are purchased locally. Following the initial activity generated by construction, economic activity will probably slow down until tenants move in and firms begin operating. A longer term outlook should have the trade and service sectors operating at much higher levels, and some limited improvement in the areas of light manufacturing. It should be emphasized that all this improvement will not transpire instantly but, rather, over a period of five to seven years. Recent trends have indicated that real per capita income has been rising much faster recently than in previous periods, which should allow for greater expansion in the trade and service sectors over the next few years.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area
(Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Counties)

The economy of the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area has followed the trend set by the nation and the state, experiencing a steady improvement in 1985, especially in Middlesex and Somerset counties. The unemployment rate in the three-county area dropped during the first nine months of the year to an average of 4.1% of the labor force as compared with a 4.9% rate for the same period in 1984. The labor area's rate was well below the statewide average of 5.7% for the first nine months of 1985.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment will reach a new annual high by year's end (above the 467,000 mark). This performance is due in large part to strength in the nonmanufacturing sector, where payrolls should also reach a new high. Employment in every nonfactory industry except government has recorded significant gains when compared with 1984 levels. Record highs were posted by services, wholesale/retail trade, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate.

Service industry employment rose as business service and research facilities moved into new buildings in the area and growing population and rising income contributed to an increase in consumer demand, particularly in Middlesex County. The gain in wholesale/retail trade resulted from a rise in consumer demand, particularly in Middlesex County. In wholesale trade, payrolls increased as a number of companies located their warehousing and distributing facilities in the area.

Construction employment rose strongly as a result of the widespread construction of office buildings in the labor area, particularly in Middlesex County. Examples of projects underway throughout the area are a $110.0-million, 700,000-sq. ft. hotel/office complex on Route 18 and the turnpike entrance in East Brunswick, and a 15-story, 300,000-sq. ft. building with unique atrium architecture in Edison. Also in Edison, construction is progressing on the five-story, 146,000-sq. ft. Sheraton Hotel/office complex on Route #1, while in South Brunswick on the same route, work is progressing on Dow Jones' new 380,000-sq. ft. computer center. In New Brunswick, a $30-million, 11-story building in the downtown section is under construction. In Somerset County, ground has been broken for a new 380,000-sq. ft. headquarters building for North American Philips Lighting Corp. in Franklin Township.

Residential construction in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area is very strong, particularly in Middlesex County along the U.S. #1 Corridor in South Brunswick. Between January and August 1985, the labor area had 6,954 residential

units authorized by building permits as compared with eight-month totals of 4,895 in 1984 and 5,232 in 1983 and only 2,340 in 1982, the last recession year. Middlesex County had almost 63.8% of the total units authorized in 1985 as compared with 19.9% for Somerset County and 16.3% for Hunterdon County.

Finance/insurance/real estate employment advances were part of the total robust expansion of the area's economy, which increased demand on the industry's services.

After partially recovering from the 1980-82 recessions, manufacturing payroll employment in the area slipped in 1985, mirroring state and national trends. In 1985, annual average manufacturing employment for the first nine months was 113,400, down from an average of 114,600 for the same period in 1984 and well below prerecession levels.

Within manufacturing, employment has made significant gains in the durable goods segment during 1985, but these gains have been overshadowed by losses in the nondurable goods segment, most notably in the paper and apparel industries. Three industries in the durable goods segment that had marked gains were primary metals, instruments, and electrical machinery.

In 1985, the labor area experienced a number of closings and layoffs among corporations that employed from 50 to as many as 800 employees. These companies included U.S. Metals Refining Corporation, Lee Filter Corp., Indiana General Corp., Ilva Saronno Corp., Johns Manville Corp., Emerson Quiet Kool Corp., Mattel, Inc., Exact Tool & Level Co., East Coast Molding Co., Chomerics, Halston-Orlane Co., Rand-P Mfg., Halston Corp., Tenneco Polymers, Inc., and Piezo Electric Products.

During 1986, if the national and state economies remain on expansionary paths, as anticipated, nonmanufacturing employment in this area should continue its long-term growth trend and reach a new high. Hiring in manufacturing, on the other hand, will probably remain sluggish, consistent with national trends.

The area's economy will be aided by continued new industrial, commercial, and residential construction, although at a slower rate of growth then previous years, and the leasing of existing facilities. Middlesex County should lead the way, followed by Somerset and the basically rural county of Hunterdon.

Examples of planned development that will keep the economy on an upward course will be the new $80.0-million, 1.1-million-sq. ft. Foster Wheeler Headquarters in Union Township in Hunterdon County and the E.R. Squibb & Sons 200,000-sq. ft. office/warehouse distribution center in Cranbury Township, Middlesex County. In Old Bridge Township in Middlesex County, a large office park will be built near the Garden State Parkway that will include two office buildings, a shopping center, a hotel complex, and 400 townhouses. Nearby in Edison, a $10.0-million, 6-story hotel/office/restaurant complex will be built on Woodbridge Avenue.

South along the Route 1 Corridor a $25.0-million shopping mall is planned on the site of the former Brunswick Drive-In in North Brunswick. Further south, along the corridor, a new shopping center is planned at a site consisting of 40 acres in Plainsboro. In Somerset County, AT&T Technologies, Inc. has leased a total of 595,000 square feet of space in Warren Township, which will be staffed by about 2,800 persons.

The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area should be one of the leading areas in the state with regard to residential construction in 1986. As industrial, commercial, and residential projects are completed and occupied, they will spur consumer demand, which in turn will result in higher employment in retail and service industries.

During at least the first six months of 1986, total nonfarm employment will continue to rise at a moderate rate as in 1985, and unemployment should fall but at a slower pace than in 1985.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area
(Monmouth and Ocean Counties)

Nonfarm employment growth in the Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area is occurring at a much faster pace than statewide. For the first nine months of 1985, nonfarm employment averaged 296,000 or 17,000 more than the same period in 1984. This 6.1% increase in job levels is nearly double the 3.4% increase recorded statewide.

Nonmanufacturing industries have been responsible for much of employment growth in recent years and 1985 was no exception. More than half of the increase in total nonfarm employment occurred in the trade and service industries where job levels were up by an estimated 5,300 and 4,200, respectively.

In the trade industry, employment increased by 7.0% over the previous year's level, outpacing a statewide growth rate of 4.3% for that industry. Within trade, employment growth was particularly evident at eating and drinking places and general merchandise stores. Also posting strong gains were apparel stores and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The growth of service employment in the labor area also exceeded the statewide increase (5.8% vs. 4.6%). Significant growth areas within the service industry included health and business services, and hotel and other lodging places.

Above-average population and income growth is the reason for expansion of trade and service employment in the labor area. Population growth in Monmouth County has been spurred by its long-term growing industrial base, and by its attraction to workers who commute to the northern New Jersey area and New York City. The development of residential areas continues to draw new residents whose jobs are outside the county. Population growth in Ocean County is less dependent on northern commuters and more dependent on the migration of older persons to the county's numerous retirement communities.

Construction employment averaged 18,600 the first three quarters of 1985, an increase of 4,000 from the same period in 1984. This 27.4% increase in construction jobs exceeded the statewide gain of 15.8%. The construction of office/research facili-

ties, particularly in Monmouth County, was a major factor behind the rise in construction jobs. According to the Monmouth County Department of Economic Development, nonresidential construction authorized by building permit in the office/research category totalled $29.6 million through the first nine months of 1985. The office/research category has accounted for 52.1% of the overall county nonresidential permit total so far in 1985.

Housing development was also a major force behind the jump in construction employment. An analysis of dwelling units authorized by building permit reveals that both counties have rebounded strongly from the recession-plagued 1980-1982 period. Total dwelling units, which were running about 8,000 per year from 1977-1979, dropped to 4,500-5,000 units from 1980 to 1982. Permits totalled over 9,000 in 1983 and 1984 and appear headed for a similar volume in 1985.

Despite the area's rapidly expanding labor force, which grew 12 times as fast as the state's (3.6% vs. 0.3%), resident employment growth outpaced the expanding labor force, lowering unemployment rates to an average of 4.6% for the first nine months of 1985. The labor area's 4.6% unemployment rate was well below the state's 5.7% average for the same period.

The Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area will experience employment gains in 1986 that are consistent with the growth pattern already established in the labor area. Overall job expansion will moderate somewhat from the rapid pace of the past two years, but should remain above that for the state, where the growth rate is also expected to ease. Nonmanufacturing industries will continue to provide most of the new jobs, with the trade and service industries recording the largest gains.

The outlook for the labor area's manufacturing industries is much less certain. Factory employment currently stands some 7,500-8,000 jobs higher than a decade ago. Industries which have significantly expanded payrolls during the past ten years include chemicals, printing/publishing, electrical and electronic machinery, and rubber/plastics. Those which have shown the greatest employment decline include apparel, paper products, and stone/clay/glass. In the past several years, scattered gains and losses in various factory segments have resulted in moderate overall gains. In 1985, factory employment advanced by an estimated 1,500 or 4.7% from the 1984 level. In contrast, the state has experienced a slight decline in factory jobs.

The impact of a nationwide slump within the electronics industry is being felt in the labor area with layoffs at several of the larger firms. The recently announced closing of the Com-Data electronics plant in Holmdel will idle an estimated 200 workers in the labor area, but so far, new jobs elsewhere in the industry have offset these layoffs.

The factory sector will experience another setback in 1986 with the layoff of 430 workers at the two 3M Company plants in Freehold Township. Company officials said the Freehold Township plants do not warrant the capital investment necessary to remain competitive in the audio/video products market, where prices have fallen due to domestic and foreign competition. The company plans to shutdown the audio/video tape manufacturing plant and restructure operations at its electrical products plant by June. A continuation of this and other recent conservative trends on the part of manufacturers should result in only moderate gains in factory employment during 1986.

Economic development should remain brisk in the Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area for at least the next several years. The labor area's industrial parks, office campuses, and residential developments should retain their cost competitiveness and continue to attract businesses and families.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Newark Labor Area
(Essex, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties)

Economic conditions in the Newark Labor Area continued to improve during 1985. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 937,000 for the first nine months of 1985, up by 20,000 when compared with the same period in 1984.

The labor area's overall rate of growth did not match that of some other parts of the State, with unemployment showing substantially no change at 6.4%. There were substantial variations among its four component counties, however, with Morris County comparing favorably with the faster growing areas of the State with regard to both job growth and low unemployment.

The force behind the labor area's nonfarm employment increase was the nonmanufacturing sector, where jobholding averaged 733,300 for the nine months of 1985 as compared with 713,900 for the same period in 1984. The situation was similar for the State where virtually all of the nonfarm employment expansion occurred in nonmanufacturing.

Trade posted the sharpest employment gain over the year, adding 9,000 jobs to the area's economy. The increase in trade can be attributable to the area's rising real income and increases in population. Noteworthy among recent trade developments are the following. Ye Old Lafayette Village, patterned after a colonial village, began operations in Sussex County and will eventually contain 50 stores, employing an estimated 500 persons. A shopping center named Lackawanna Plaza opened in a renovated railroad station in Montclair with a Pathmark as the main store. In Newark, the Mulberry Street Plaza opened its doors to house the merchants formerly operating in markets on Mulberry St. near Gateway III. Their vacated property will eventually be needed for Gateway expansion.

Construction employment was also up, averaging 33,700 for the first nine months of 1985 as compared with 30,600 in the comparable period a year earlier in response to increased building activity in both the residential and nonresidential segments of the industry. During the first eight months of 1985, residential dwelling units authorized by building permits were about 22% higher than the count for the same period in 1984.

Commercial/industrial construction activity was also strong. Major projects that began in 1985 included the Newark Legal and Communications

Center, a $40-million office condominium in Newark. Work also began on the massive renovation at the General Motors assembly plant in Union County and on converting the former Singer factory in Elizabeth into an industrial park. In Morris County, the Foreign Trade Zone in Mt. Olive, now known as the International Trade Center, attracted another company, Naarden International, a Dutch-based manufacturer of flavors and fragrances. Work also began on the office park that will be part of the trade center complex, and on the third tower at Headquarters Plaza in Morristown.

Service establishments and government agencies boosted payrolls moderately during 1985. Nine-month averages were up by 2,700 in services and by 1,400 in government. The gain in government was due to increases at state facilities and at the local level; federal payrolls were relatively stable.

Manufacturing employment averaged 600 more during the first nine months of 1985 than in the same period in 1984. However, in 1984, payrolls trended upward as the year progressed to reach a peak of more than 207,000 in the final quarter. In contrast, during 1985, manufacturing employment moved erratically lower over the course of the first three quarters, dipping to less than 200,000 in September. Some of the major closings included Wilson-Jones Co., CBS Toy Corp., Tiffany Corp., and the Thatcher Glass Co., with a combined loss of approximately 2,000 permanent jobs. Pabst Brewery closed temporarily until early 1986, and AT&T Technologies reduced its Newark City staff by 700 persons during the year.

On a more positive note, economic development agencies--such as the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, the Newark Economic Development Corporation, the Elizabeth Development Corporation and the Essex County Improvement Authority--were active in 1985 working to keep or attract business into the labor area. They helped several companies move into new headquarters or expand on existing sites.

The economy of the Newark Labor Area should continue to grow during 1986 and share in the moderate growth expected in the nation. A bill signed by the governor that will provide loans for building or upgrading sewers and garbage incinerators could generate additional construction jobs in the labor area.

There are several large construction projects underway that will give the economy a boost in 1986. In Newark, the new state prison should be completed and the new $58-million federal court complex could be under construction. Extending the final leg of Route 287 from where it ends in Morris County to the New York Thruway could begin. Another major highway, Route 78, will trace a continuous path from the Delaware River to the Holland Tunnel after the last leg through Springfield is completed in 1986.

The outlook for manufacturing employment is less promising. The Engelhard Co. will close one of its Newark factories and will lay off 400 workers. In addition, the reopening of the Pabst Brewery in early 1986 is uncertain. Hyatt Clark Industries, which has been purchased by a new owner, must restructure its debt if it is to keep operating; about 1,100 jobs are at stake. Also, for most of the year about 4,000 workers will be temporarily laid off at General Motors in Linden while the assembly line is being completely redesigned for the production of new model cars. When full production resumes at the end of the year, only 3,000 workers will be recalled because of robotization of plant operations.

The Newark Labor Area should continue to expand at about the same rate as it has over the last several years, given continued moderate economic expansion at the national level. The counties within the Newark Labor Area that have exhibited much more rapid growth should find their growth converging toward the growth of the Newark Labor Area. Rising population and real income in the area should aid in the expansion of the trade and service sectors more than other sectors of the economy.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area
(Passaic County)

In 1985, the economy of the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area continued to rebound from the depressed levels of just a few years ago. The number of persons working in Passaic County continued to increase and for the January-through-September period, rose by 3,800 over the same period for 1984 to average an estimated 196,600 in 1985. Concurrently, the unemployment rate dropped from 7.4% to a comparatively low 6.6%.

Consistent with national trends, Passaic County's economy has for a number of years been undergoing transition from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based one. The year 1985 has been no exception, with most of the county's hiring in the nonmanufacturing sector. For the first nine months of 1985, average employment was up over the same period last year by 1,300 in the service industries, 1,000 in government, 900 in trade, and 500 in construction. The manufacturing sector confronted particular difficulties in 1985 because of intense competition from overseas attributable to the rapid rise of the dollar vis à vis other currencies. Factory employment for the first nine months of 1985 was unchanged from the same period a year ago because although some local manufacturers expanded, others were forced to trim payrolls due to rising imports and increased difficulties in export markets.

Also, hindering economic growth in Passaic County was the tragic fire that struck the City of Passaic on Labor Day, September 2. That fire destroyed about one-quarter of the City's industrial employment base. Eighteen factory buildings with two million square feet of space, and 17 homes, burned down. At least 1,500 workers lost their jobs. Property damage was estimated at $400 million. Sixty-two businesses were located at the 40-acre site; many of them were apparel, textile and warehousing firms.

Some of the firms that were destroyed in the fire will not rebuild and others are considering relocation to the surrounding counties, meaning

a permanent loss for Passaic County's payrolls. However, those firms deciding to rebuild in the destroyed area should provide a boost to construction employment and to those local sectors supplying materials for the rebuilding, as well as at least a partial restoration of permanent jobs once the establishments are in operation.

On the more positive side, a number of economic developments occurring within the area should aid in increasing construction employment and add to the county's general economic expansion.

Work has begun on the seven-billion gallon Monksville dam and reservoir. Located in Ringwood and West Milford, it will cost $31.2 million to build; when completed in 1987, the region should have an ample supply of water, even during droughts.

In Little Falls, "Overlook at Great Notch" will be finished in 1986. The 400,000-sq. ft., 12-story office building is now being constructed on a 15-acre site adjacent to Montclair State College. In West Paterson, ground-breaking ceremonies have been held for Garret Towers South. This seven-story, 160,000-sq. ft. office building is the first of two. It will be ready for occupancy within 14 months; construction on Tower North is scheduled to begin next fall.

Two office buildings with a total of 120,000 square feet of space have been granted a variance by the Wayne Planning Board. The developer, Simsbury Associates, will erect the structures near Route 23. In addition, a site in Paterson is being prepared for a hotel, office buildings, and condominiums. Called Garret Heights, its estimated cost is $174 million.

The new seven-story patient tower opened at the General Hospital Center in Passaic. It is the centerpiece of a $70-million modernization program which has attracted 100 new physicians in the last year and a half. Overall staffing at the hospital approximates 1,000. Also, by mid-1986, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson is planning to begin its $69-million expansion project. The hospital, which already possesses a certificate of need from the New Jersey Department of Health, also won municipal approval. With a payroll in excess of 3,000, St. Joseph's is the largest employer in the city.

The People's Republic of China purchased the bankrupt Berles Carton Co. plant for $1.66 million. This Paterson cardboard box factory is that government's first solely owned venture in this country. When operational, the facility, the China National Packaging Corp., will employ approximately 60 persons. Also, the Sealy Mattress Co. of New Jersey is building a new 130,000-sq. ft. plant in Paterson at a cost of $4.5 million. It will replace their existing Paterson 70,000-sq. ft. facility which opened in 1950.

The Wayne Planning Board granted Yacenda Concepts Development, Inc. a variance to build a 117-unit townhouse project on a 46.3-acre tract. It gives the developer permission to have more than four dwelling units per structure. In addition, Mecca Development Corporation of Matawan has secured financing for Kingsbridge Heights, a 114-unit town-home community to be built on a 50-acre tract in Wayne. The project will take two years to finish.

Over the next several years, Passaic County's economic growth is likely to continue to lag other higher growth areas of the State. Passaic's economy should continue to benefit from continued moderate economic expansion at the national level, primarily in the nonmanufacturing sectors. The trade and service sectors should continue to expand following the area's rise in population and income.

Recent declines in the value of the dollar should provide some limited relief to manufacturers, but this sector is unlikely to be a significant source of new employment opportunities during the period ahead. It is worth adding, however, that although the manufacturing sector has declined in relative importance as an employer within the county, the county's concentration of small-to-medium size manufacturing firms still provide 33% of its total nonfarm employment compared with 21% statewide.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Phillipsburg Labor Area
(Warren County)

The year 1985 was marked by continued improvement in Warren County's economy, though employment and unemployment data indicate that the rate of expansion slowed from the prior year's pace. Preliminary data for the first nine months of 1985 point to almost no growth in the local labor force, which averaged about 38,000 for the period. The number of local residents with jobs was virtually unchanged as compared with a 2,400 gain for the same period last year. Unemployment, however, decreased by 200 during the first nine months of 1985. This lowered the jobless rate to 5.2% of the labor force, or 0.6 of a percentage point below last year's average and 0.5 of a point below the statewide rate for the first nine months of 1985.

Although total resident employment, or the number of county residents who work either locally or in other areas, was virtually unchanged, employment in establishments located within Warren County actually increased by 1,000. The employment data are preliminary and subject to revision; however, this disparity is not entirely inconsistent with economic conditions in the region and regional commuting patterns. Many Pennsylvania residents commute to Warren County, especially from the Northampton County area, where unemployment averaged almost 9.0% of the labor force during the first three quarters of the year.

The job gain in Warren County largely reflected increased staffing in trade and some additional hiring in construction and services. Total factory employment edged slightly lower; although some firms added to payrolls, net employment declined with small job losses in textiles and chemicals.

During 1986, economic growth in Warren County will be dictated, to a large extent, by economic developments both nationally and here in New Jersey. This is especially true of the cyclically sensitive manufacturing sector, which accounts for about 35% of the total nonfarm payroll jobs in the county (compared with 21% statewide) and, except for some

stability in 1984 and thus far in 1985, has generally trended downward over the past ten years. At the present time, no major local developments are foreseen that would have an appreciable affect on manufacturing payrolls.

In the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, construction, trade, and services should, as throughout the state, continue to add to payrolls. Construction employment will get a boost from work on the $217-million Merrill Creek Reservoir project in Harmony Township. Located about five miles northeast of Phillipsburg and almost four miles from the Delaware River, the 15 billion-gallon reservoir is a joint venture of seven power companies. After the reservoir is completed in about three years, the companies are expected to have enough water to produce power, even in times of drought, through the year 2000. Water in the reservoir will be used to replace water taken from the river to cool 13 power plants operated by the seven utility companies.

Employment also will increase within the county as new homes, stores, and offices are built. Jobs also will open up for county residents as economic activity expands in neighboring areas such as in Morris and Hunterdon counties. The long-term outlook is especially good for development along the Route 78 corridor in Hunterdon County, where significant residential and commercial projects are already underway or expected to start in 1986.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Salem Labor Area
(Salem County)

The year 1985 was marked by continued stability in Salem County's economic picture. Although the county did not enjoy the economic improvement that occurred in both the state and neighboring Camden Labor Area, it also did not experience the closing of any important existing facilities.

Comparing the first nine months of 1985 with the same period of 1984, nonfarm payroll employment dipped by 600 jobs to 25,200. This amounts to a 2.3% decline compared with a statewide gain of 3.4%.

Factory jobholding was stable in 1985, edging downward by 200 to an average of 6,800 for the first nine months of the year. However, as a result of initial layoffs of construction workers at the Hope Creek I nuclear plant, nonfactory employment dropped 600.

The resident unemployment rate in the county averaged 6.3% for the 1985 nine-month period, down 0.6 of a percentage point from the comparable 1984 period. This slight decrease in joblessness was attributable not only to improvements in the local economy, but improvements in the adjoining counties and nearby Wilmington, Delaware. This is important since many residents who live in Salem regularly commute to jobs outside the county.

Completion of the Hope Creek I nuclear plant is slated for June 1986. The Bechtel Construction Corporation anticipates that all of its workers will be gone from the site by June 1986. About 3,000 union construction workers will be affected. In addition, 1,500 engineers, construction superintendents, technicians, and clerical workers will be laid off. Only a small portion of these workers are Salem County residents so that local unemployment levels should not rise as dramatically as might otherwise be expected.

Construction on a multi-million dollar chemical plant is scheduled to begin this fall at DuPont's 920-acre industrial park in Carneys Point. The plant, which will be operated by the Linde Division of the Union Carbide Company, will transform natural gas into hydrogen and carbon monoxide to be used in DuPont's Chambers Works facility. DuPont officials expect the plant to begin operating by July 1986; it will employ about 40 to 50 persons.

More than 750 employees have decided to accept incentives offered by the DuPont Company to leave the company's Chambers Works in Deepwater and the Repauno plant in Gibbstown. Plans offered provide incentives through early retirement or voluntary termination.

McDonalds opened a fast-food restaurant on Route 45 in Pilesgrove. The restaurant will employ 80-100 local residents. Most of the day-shift employees will work full-time, with teenagers hired to work part-time after school and during the summer.

The Marilyn Dress Company opened a new facility in Swedesboro. The employer hopes to have 40 operators when fully operational. Present employment is about 20.

Salem City has received a half-million dollar grant from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The City will lend the grant money to the Port Authority for the construction of a 20,000-sq. ft. bulk-storage facility and the purchase of bulk materials' handling equipment.

The DCA grant is also expected to generate investment on the part of Aluchem, Inc., a chemical manufacturer located adjacent to the Port Authority on Front St. Aluchem is investing more than $700,000 for expansion of its existing facilities. The company estimates that expansion will create about 50 full-time jobs.

Construction began in 1985 on a new nursing home in Penns Grove. The new facility, to be called the Riverview Manor Nursing Home, is expected to be dedicated by March 1986. The 47,000-sq. ft. Riverview Manor will house 110 residents.

Nonfarm employment in Salem County can be expected to decline in 1986 because of the layoff of 4,500 temporary workers at the Hope Creek I nuclear plant. However, since many of the temporary workers employed at Hope Creek do not live in Salem County, much of their earnings did not become part of the county's economy. Because these jobs were known to be temporary, support industries expanded minimally in response to the increased construction activity. As a result, there will be little negative impact when the Hope Creek project ends.

The sectors that did expand slightly as a result of the construction activity were services and trade. Therefore, any negative effects from the decreased level of construction should be confined to slight declines in the service and trade sectors. Once the temporary effects of the construction impacts

are worked out of the economy, construction employment should return to historical levels.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Trenton Labor Area
(Mercer County)

Total nonfarm employment in the Trenton Labor Area (Mercer County) should be at a new annual average high by the end of 1985--above the 173,000 level. Most of the gain recorded through September was in the nonmanufacturing sector spurred by gains in wholesale/retail trade and construction, and in government. The gains in wholesale/retail trade were the result of higher consumer demand brought on by rising population and income. Construction employment was also strong in 1985.

So far in 1985, manufacturing employment has been lackluster in the county. Except for fabricated metals, which has been essentially unchanged, all manufacturing industries in the county recorded payroll declines. Present employment is about 4,000 below prerecession 1979.

The county's volume of unemployment dropped throughout most of 1985 and stood at a level of 6,400 in September, the lowest level for the year. As of September, the jobless volume was down by 50% when compared with three years earlier, when the national economy was in a deep recession. The unemployment rate in September 1985 stood at 3.9%, or .9 of a percentage point below the state rate, and down by 4.2 percentage points from the same month towards the end of the 1981-1982 recession.

Though Mercer County was not one of the faster growing regions in the State during 1985, some parts of the county have been experiencing substantial development. There has been significant building activity in once rural sections and especially in the Princeton-West Windsor area along the Route 1 Corridor. Multi-million dollar projects are adding an ever increasing amount of office space to this area.

Examples of projects underway along the Route 1 Corridor are the 212 Carnegie Center office building with 150,000 square feet of space and just north, across Alexander Rd., the recently started University Square which will have more than 540,000 square feet of office space.

Other large projects under construction in the county are three New Jersey state office buildings in downtown Trenton which will house the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Community Affairs, and Environmental Protection. In Ewing Township, the N.J. Department of Transportation's new building is "under roof"--in final stages of construction.

Work is also progressing in Trenton City on two office buildings near the train station and on the conversion of the former Atlantic Mills building to a health-care center. Another conversion underway in the city is the former La Corona Cigar factory which is being made into 63 luxury-housing units. In Hamilton Township, a new office park is underway on Kuser Rd. near Route 295.

Residential construction in the county is also strong, particularly in Hamilton and Washington townships. There were 1,377 residential building permits authorized for Mercer County through August 1985 (latest month available), compared with 878 for the same eight months in 1984, 713 for 1983, and 273 for 1982, the last recession year.

Adding strength to construction is the building of the missing portion of Route 295 in Hamilton Township, plus the half-mile ramp connecting Routes 195 and 295.

Continued moderate economic growth at the national and state level, coupled with stable interest rates, should provide a favorable environment for continued economic growth in Mercer County over the next several years. Mercer County will continue its trend from a manufacturing-based to a service-based economy. To the extent that there is future growth in the manufacturing sector, it will be primarily in the form of corporate headquarters relocating from other areas, research and development laboratories of manufacturing firms, and perhaps some light manufacturing.

Service sector employment should expand evenly between business services and personal services. Expansion in personal services and the trade sector appears assured by the area's rising population and income.

Construction employment should also do well in 1986, given the demand for public, commercial, and residential development. For instance, underway in 1986 is the $25-million overpass on U.S. Route 1, slightly north of Quakerbridge Rd. in West Windsor. In Princeton Boro, Princeton University will expand its Firestone Library by 40,000-50,000 square feet of space, while a $30-million office/residential complex will probably be built on a site off Sullivan Way in Ewing Township. All of the construction projects now underway will carry over into 1986 with Route 295 construction continuing well into 1987.

Future residential projects include 545 housing units to be built in Hopewell Township at the border of Ewing and Lawrence townships and 545 condos and 240 townhouses on Quakerbridge Rd. Also, 346 condos will be built between Route #1 and the Delaware-Raritan Canal in West Windsor.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1985 AND FORECAST FOR 1986

Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area
(Cumberland County)

Total unemployment in Cumberland County

averaged 11.0% for the first nine months of the year, which is better than the 13.5% unemployment rate for the same nine-month period of 1984. However, the rate is still about double the statewide average. Because of the paucity of jobs locally, many unemployed county residents have found it necessary to seek employment in adjacent counties.

Averaging 50,900 for the first nine months of 1985, nonfarm employment was 0.7% less than for the same period of 1984. This was in contrast with a 3.4% increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment statewide for the comparable period.

An advance of 800 jobs in the nonfactory sector was not sufficient to offset a drop of 1,100, or 7.9%, in the manufacturing sector. Cumberland County has had extensive job losses in the food processing, apparel, and glass container industries. These industries are the more important industries within the county and, they have been in long-term economic declines.

In the nonfactory sector, there were notable gains of 500 jobs in wholesale and retail trade as some new stores opened and as other retail businesses added staff. Construction employment was up by 300, mostly in the commercial and industrial building sectors.

One of the more important economic developments for the county in 1985 was the selection of Bridgeton by state officials as an Urban Enterprise Zone (UEZ). The zone includes approximately 870 of the city's more than 4,000 acres and is primarily centered in the industrial part of the city. In addition, the New Jersey Enterprise Zone Authority announced in November a new enterprise zone which includes parts of both Vineland and Millville. Employers who locate in these zones will be given financial benefits including a sales tax exemption.

Also in Bridgeton, the Construction Technology Industries Company, which manufactures prefabricated motel units, has leased the former Hunt-Wesson property. The company opened July 29, 1985, hiring 25 to 30 employees; another 100 were to be employed within three months. The company will be entitled to substantial tax benefits because of its location in the UEZ. Employees will receive training through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program, which will reimburse the company for a portion of the workers' wages for the eight-week training period.

Four Star Products, Inc., chicken processors in Bridgeton, is constructing a $2.6-million processing plant at the Municipal Port Authority's east port on the former site of the Hunt-Wesson, Inc. property, initially creating 165 jobs. The business is expected to employ up to 300 workers at the end of three years.

Bridgeton Hospital dedicated its $10.8-million new construction and renovation project on October 21. The hospital is adding 60,000 square feet of space and 24 new beds. When completed, the hospital will have 252 beds and will be able to care for the greatest number of in-patients in the county.

Vineland Industrial Park is building a new $3-million, 84,000-sq. ft. facility for the Halco Mailing Service Co. of Vineland. The new building, to be completed by January 1986, will create 20-25 full-time jobs. The industrial park is also building a 5,400-sq. ft. trucking terminal for Homiack Transport Co. of Vineland.

Channel 65, Vineland's once bankrupt television station, began operating as a full-time UHF channel on June 21. Press Broadcasting Co. (PBC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Asbury Park Press, Inc., purchased the station for a reported $3 million. Currently, the station has 15 employees and expects to expand the payroll to 45 when fully operational.

Silverton Marine Corp., a manufacturer of yachts in Millville, is expanding facilities that could include the hiring of 90 more workers within the next two years. The new construction will total some 58,690 square feet. Located in the city for approximately 12 years, Silverton currently employs 110 people.

A plan for the construction of a $10.5-million psychiatric hospital in Hopewell Township is being discussed by local officials and hospital representatives. The proposed 112-bed hospital, which may be called The Psychiatric Hospital of Southern New Jersey, would provide long-term in-patient, and possibly out-patient, health-care services. The Psychiatric Hospitals of America, Inc., hopes to fund the project through New Jersey Economic Development Authority tax exempt industrial revenue bonds or with private funds.

Leesburg State Prison has completed another pre-fabricated modular unit which will house approximately 160 more inmates and require hiring of more than 35 correction officers. At present, the combined population at the two medium-security prisons at Leesburg is approximately 2,287 and the combined staff is approximately 1,034.

Fairfield Township is being considered by the U.S. Prison Bureau as the location for a federal medium-security prison. The 550-bed prison would cost $35 million to build and have an annual operating budget of $10-$12 million. The prison would create about 150 jobs with 50%-60% of the positions to be filled by area residents.

Continued moderate economic expansion at the national and state levels in 1986 will probably generate little or no job growth in Cumberland County. At best, it may stabilize the local economy, which remains heavily dependent upon a few declining industries and has been unable to participate in the growth occurring further north in the Camden Labor Area.

Cumberland's future economic growth depends primarily on regional developments rather than national or state developments. With the new N.J. Transit bus line from Cumberland to Atlantic County, there is early evidence that the Atlantic City hotel-casino industry is affecting Cumberland County, since some unemployed residents are now commuting to work in Atlantic City. If this activity can be maintained and expanded, then Cumberland County could see a rise in the level and rate of increase in its personal income, allowing an expansion of the trade and service sectors.

The manufacturing base may expand when such projects as the Bridgeton and Vineland Urban Enterprise Zones and the Vineland Industrial Park start to generate economic activity.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

SERIES NOTES

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SERIES NOTES

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,868
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	3,893	3,884
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842	3,847	3,865
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860	3,879	3,855R
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871	3,862	3,854P
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on Page 3.

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,649
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603	3,662	3,658
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603	3,678	3,656
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617	3,684	3,651R
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630	3,616	3,654P
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

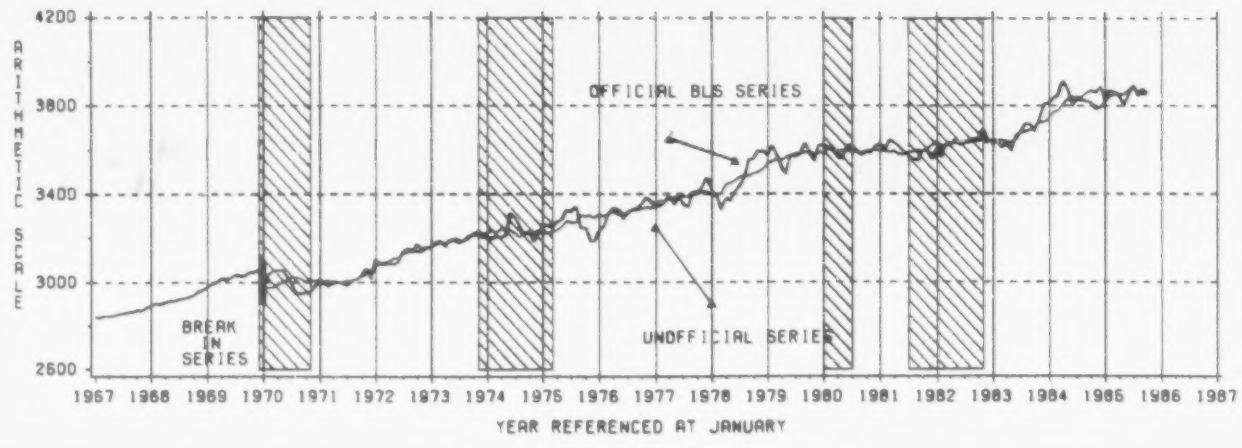
Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on Page 3.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

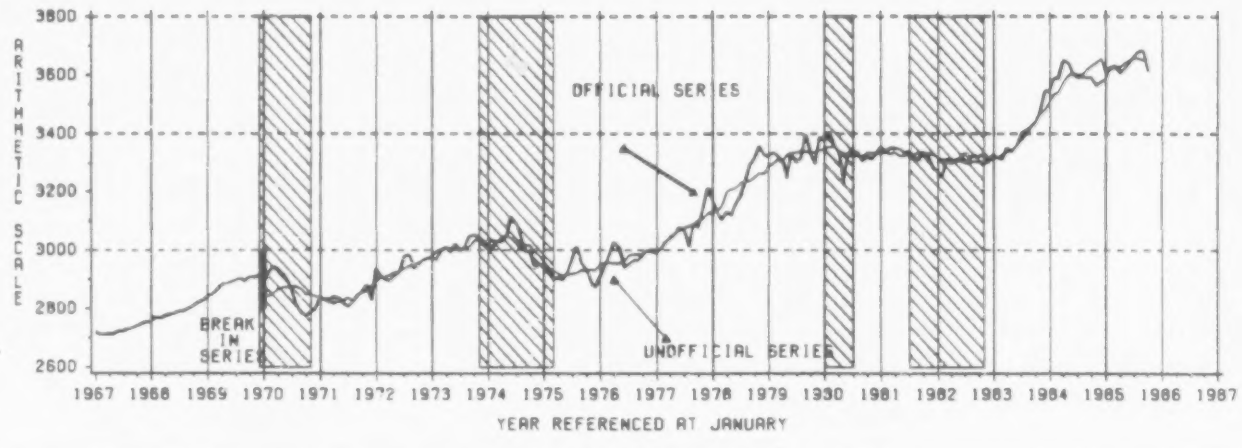
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240	231	226
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239	169	209
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243	195	204
OCT	331	338	250	259	225R	241	246	200P
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

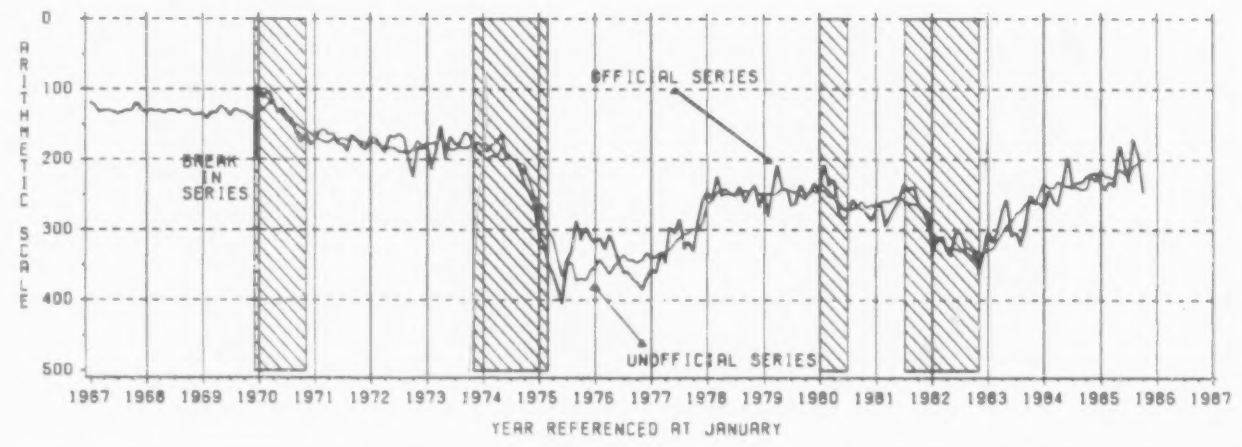


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8	66.0	65.8
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7	65.2	65.5
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0	65.6	65.2
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1	65.3	65.2P
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

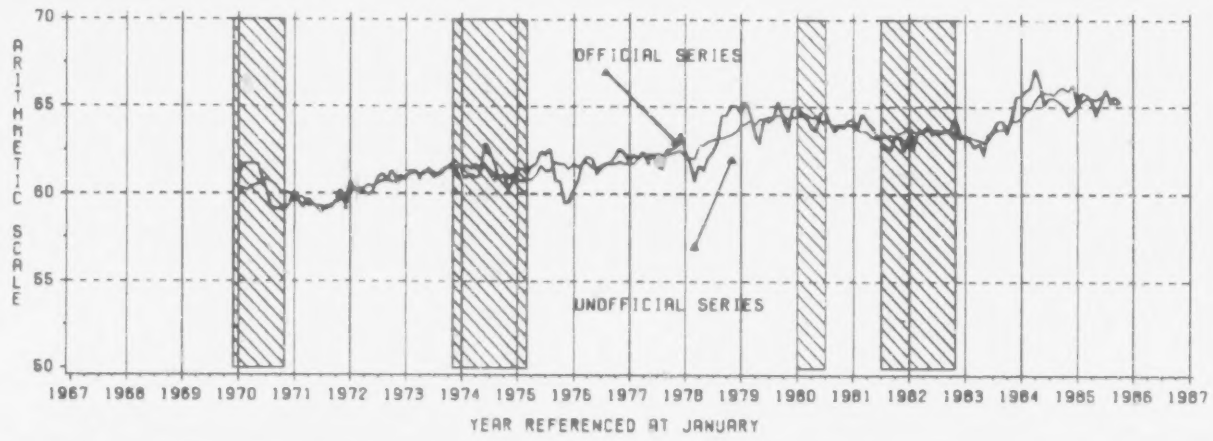
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7	62.1	62.0
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6	62.3	61.9
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8	62.3	61.8R
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0	61.1	61.8P
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

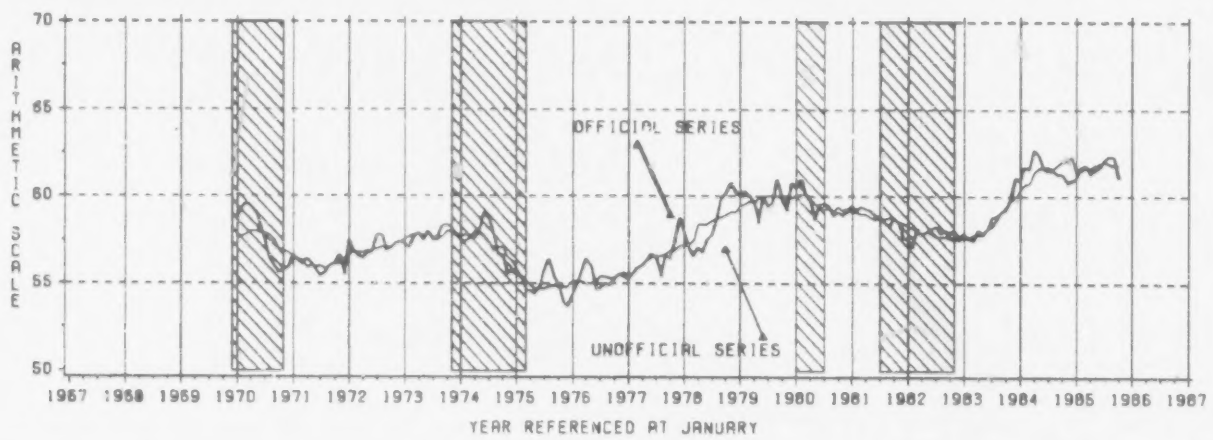
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2	4.4	5.4
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3	5.0	5.3R
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.4	5.2P
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

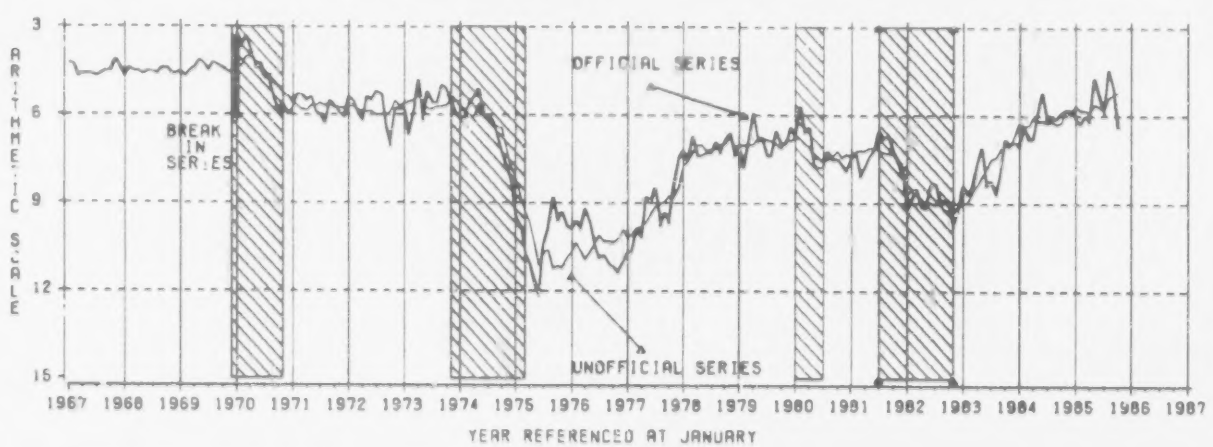


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1	3437.6
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3500.6	3440.1
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6	3501.2	3444.7
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0	3503.8	3446.4
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8	3485.1R	3459.3R
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9	3490.2P	3472.7P
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

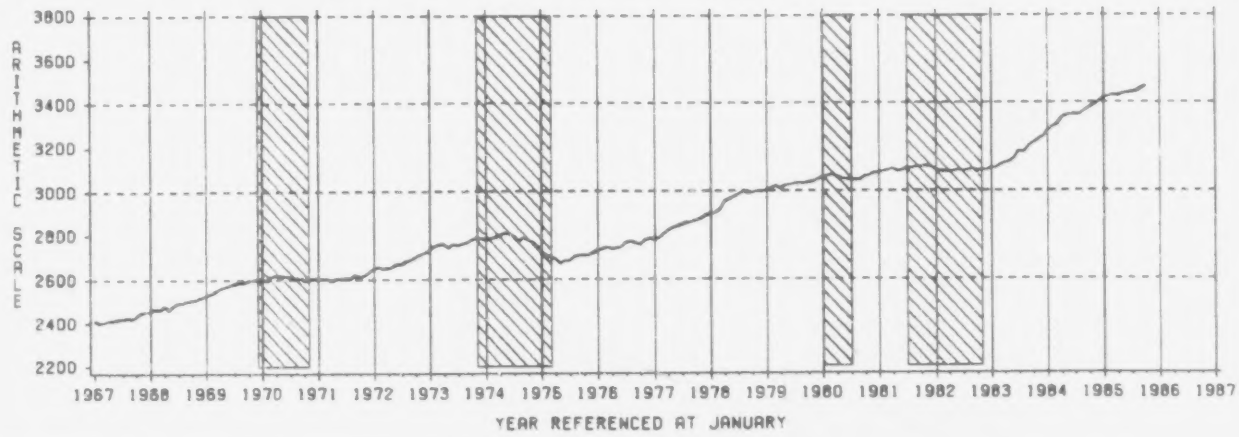
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4	2900.3
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2954.7	2900.9
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1	2959.2	2904.7
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3	2965.2	2903.6
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8	2953.7R	2910.6R
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5	2946.2P	2926.4P
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

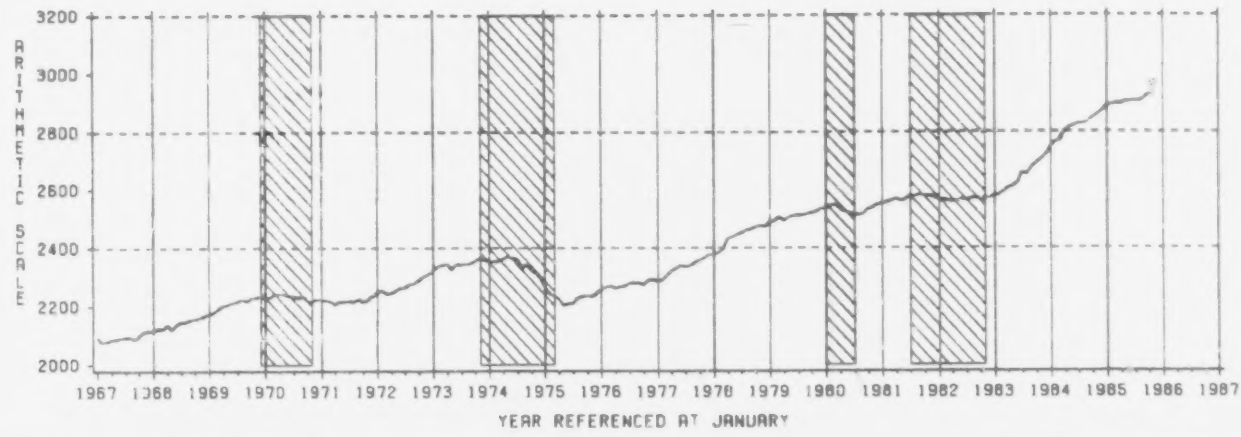
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7	537.3
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	545.9	539.2
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5	542.0	540.0
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7	538.6	542.8
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0	531.4R	548.7R
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4	544.0P	546.3P
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

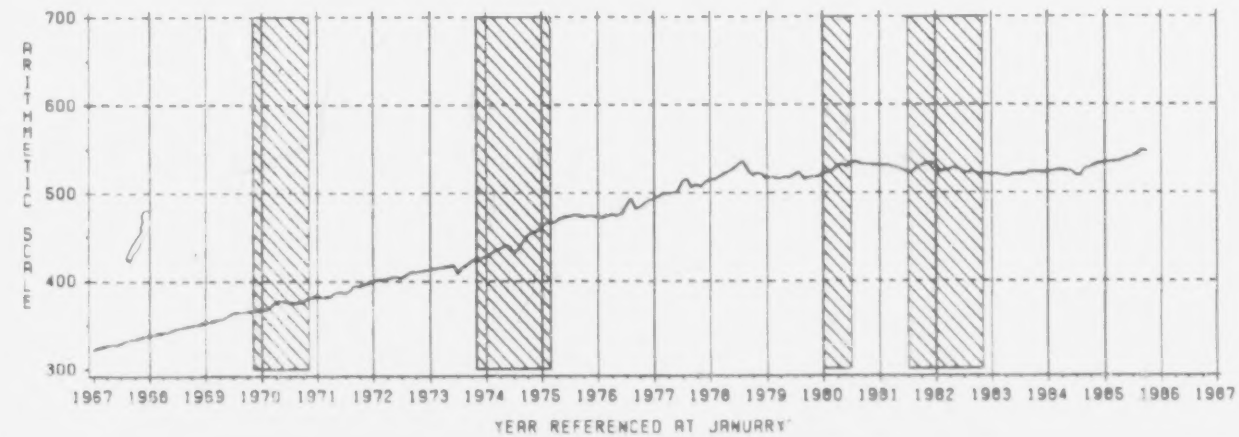


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7	726.3
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	731.0	724.3
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4	722.5	724.1
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5	728.5	723.0
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2	728.3R	717.9R
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7	728.7P	720.6P
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

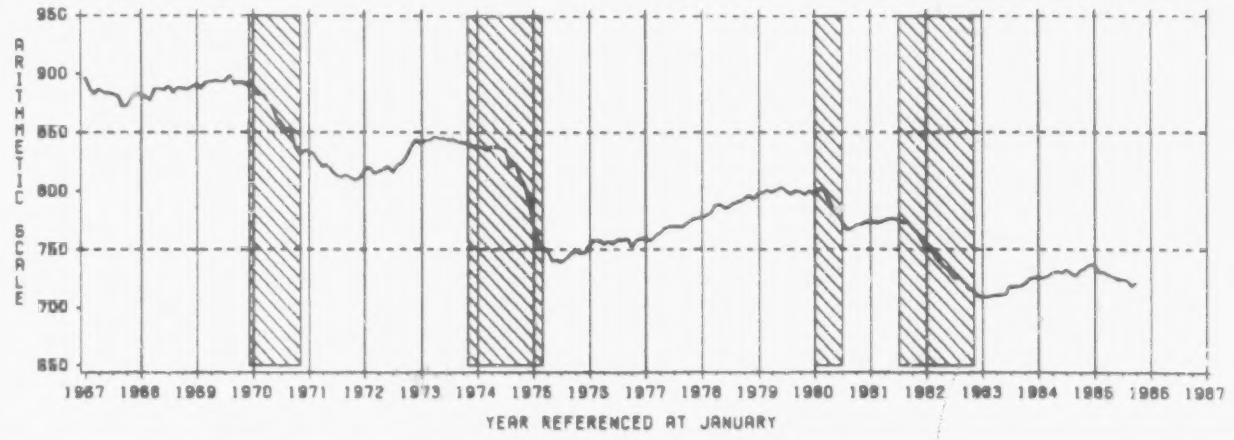
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9	152.5
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	157.7	150.8
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7	159.2	148.6
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1	161.2	149.4
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3	159.1R	149.4R
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0	159.8P	150.3P
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

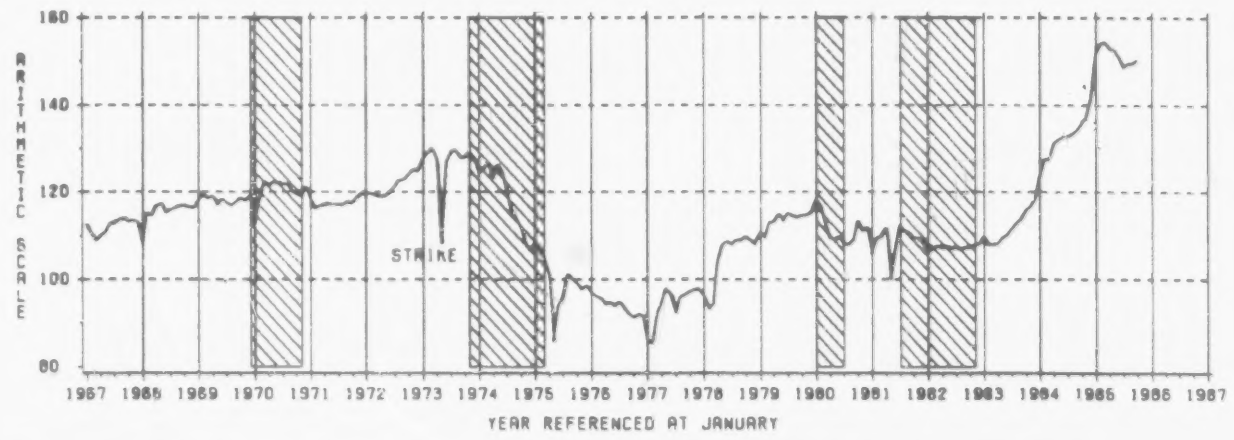
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5	2019.3
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2063.6	2023.5
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7	2075.2	2029.8
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.4	1961.4	2073.2	2029.0
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1991.0	1969.1	2064.0R	2041.1R
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.3R	1975.6	2055.4P	2053.2P
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT (000)

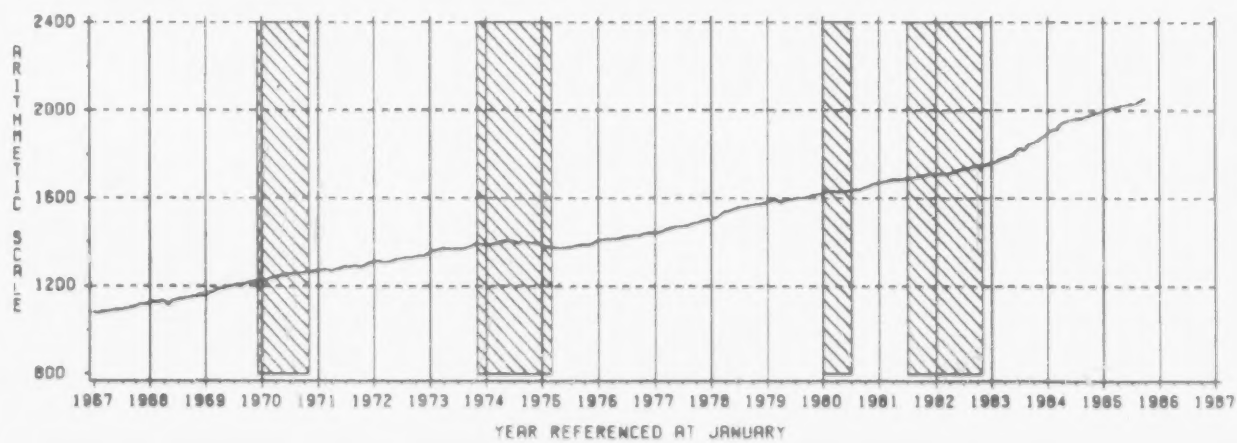


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7	453.6
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	457.8	453.3
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6	449.2	453.7
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4	453.2	451.4
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0	452.9R	443.6R
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0	453.3P	446.6P
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

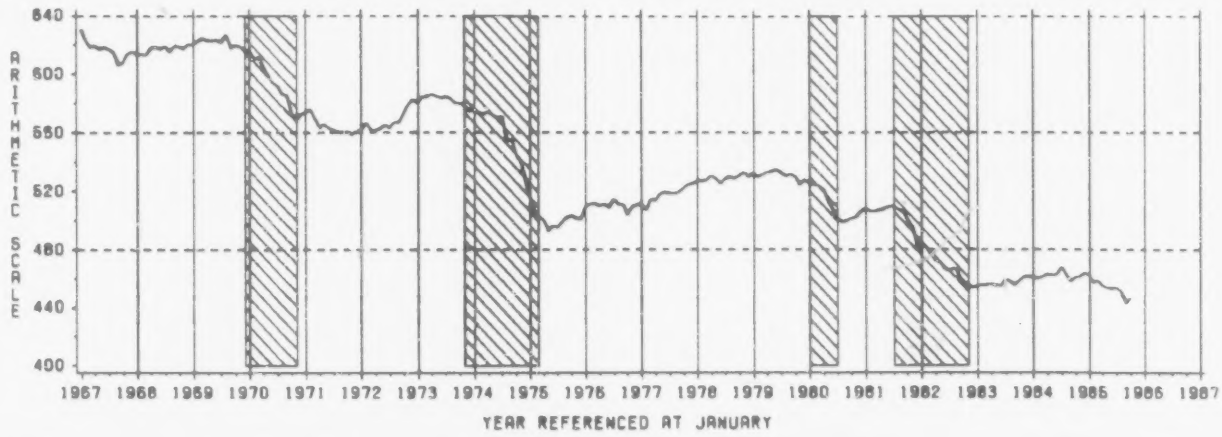
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2	40.7	41.1
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.9
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3	40.8R	40.7R
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1P	40.9P
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

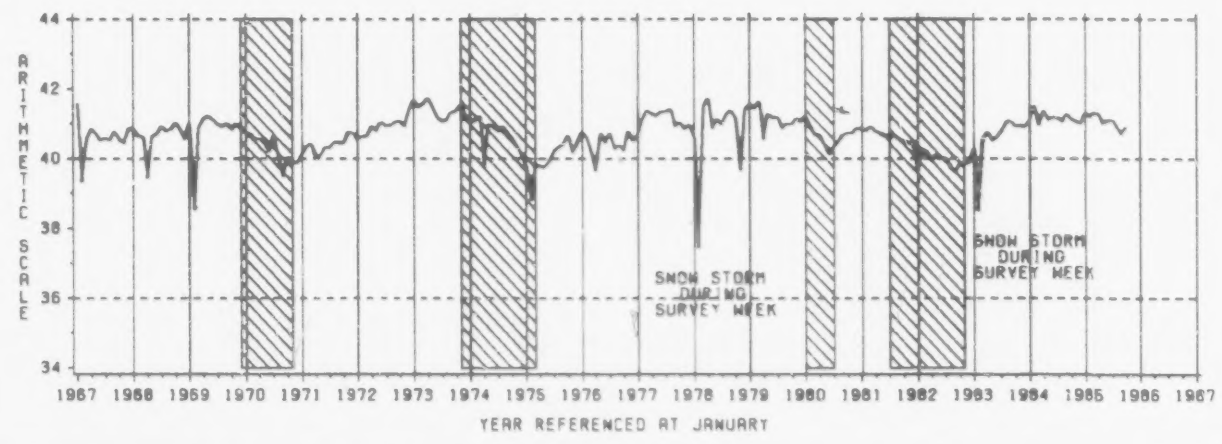
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515	18,598
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,816	18,631
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265	18,282	18,647
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958	18,445	18,462
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915	18,478R	18,055R
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947	18,631P	18,266P
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

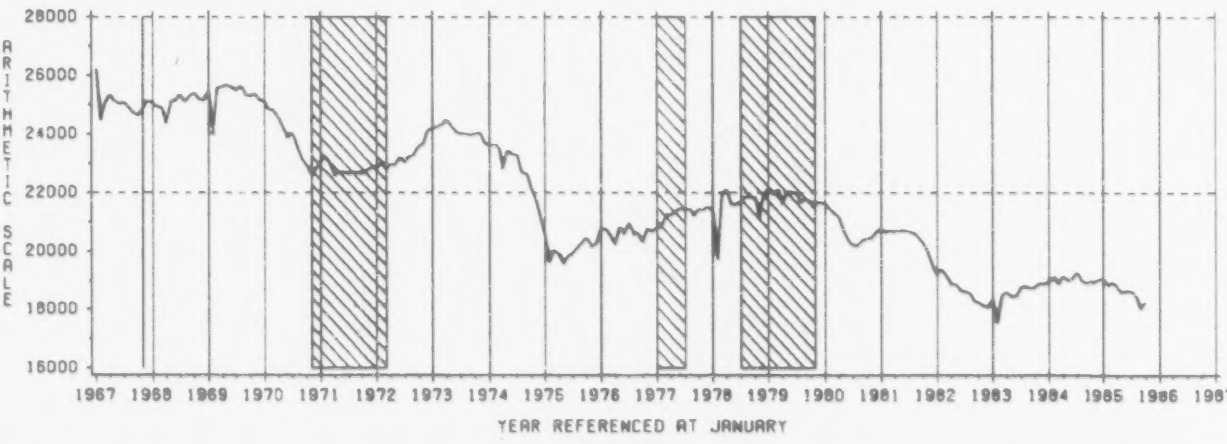


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	404.01
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	401.30
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	400.08
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	400.66R
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	404.01P
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

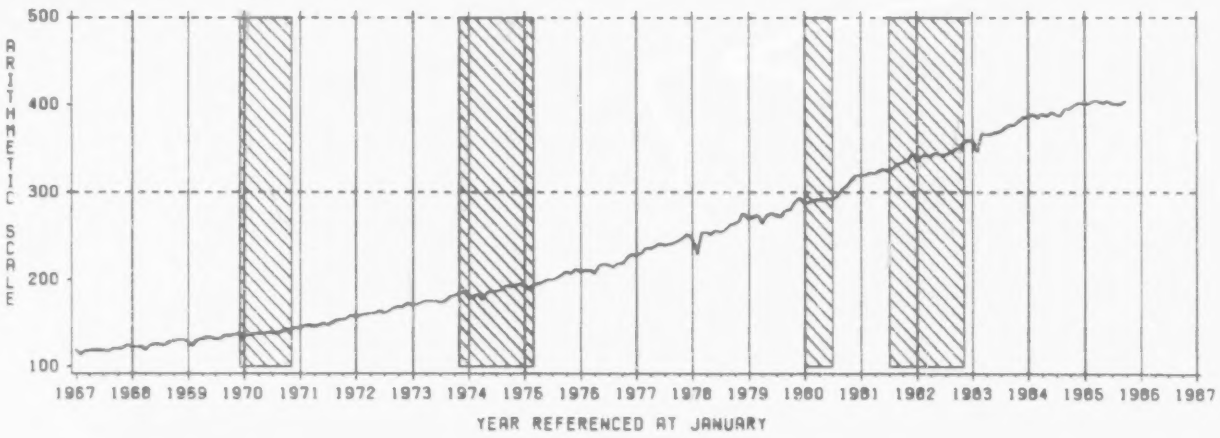
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3	319.1	306.5	318.6
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1	319.6	308.5	318.5
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5	320.5	309.3	319.1
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7	321.3	309.9	320.3
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

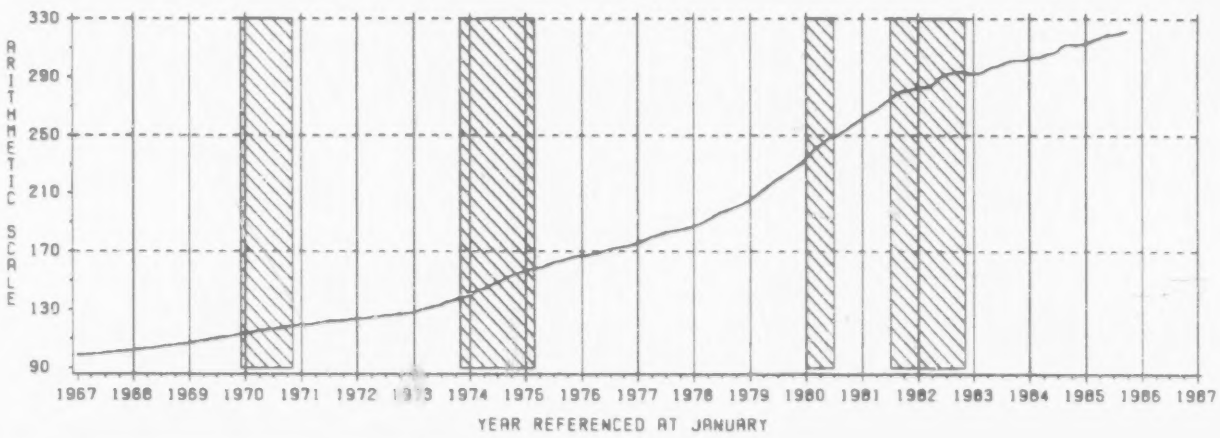
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64	105.78
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.13	106.33
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69	97.31	105.42
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88	96.78	104.83
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82	96.69R	104.74R
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75	97.10P	105.21P
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

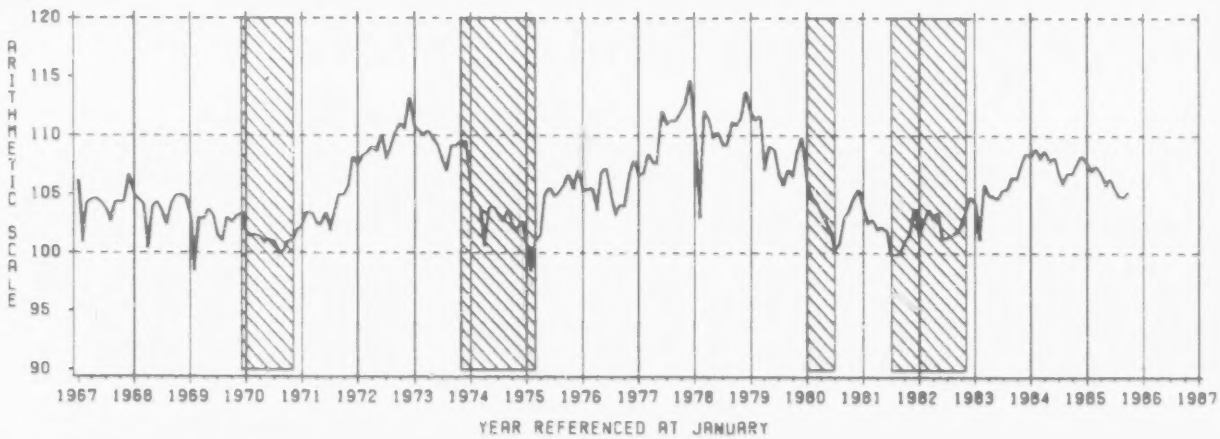


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122	2533	2257
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152	2627	2513
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157	2527	2227
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207	2348	2542
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476	2478	2361
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322	2431	2612
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	80	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	99	97	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	120	116	104	102
APR	46	39	68	58	88	76	88	76
MAY	57	51	51	46	82	67R	102	83
JUN	53	44	80	64	87	77R	64	56
JUL	23	31	33	48	66	97R	90	126
AUG	60	50	73	56	100	75R	79R	64R
SEP	50	49	48	52	70R	77R	53P	59P
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

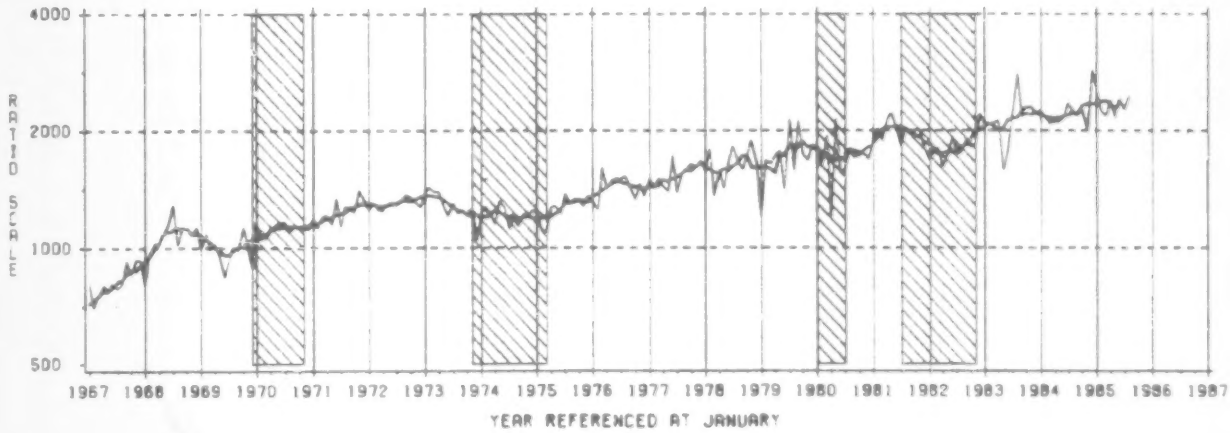
Break in series beginning in January 1984. See Page S-3 for explanation.

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

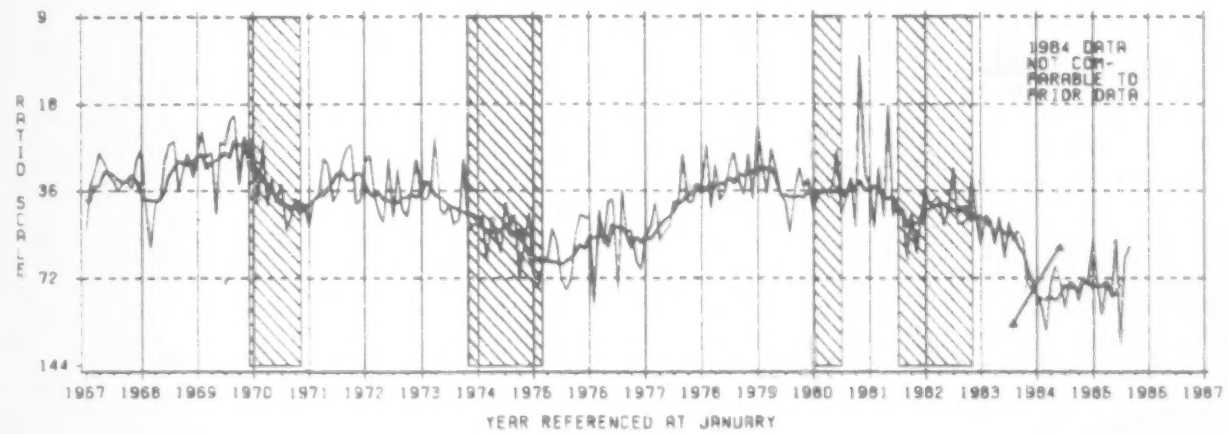
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376	4083	4457
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427	4136	4616
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613	4248	4335
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314	4895	4378
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453	5101	4447
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

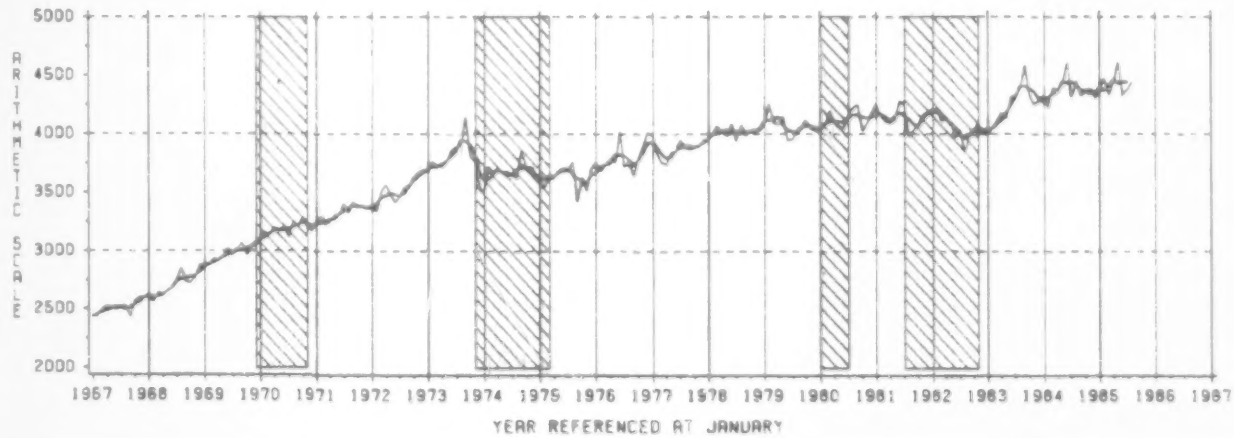


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	463.6	452.3	831.6	811.4
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	671.9	556.2	793.1	656.5
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	592.7	553.5	656.3	612.8
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	653.5R	680.0R	739.3	769.3
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

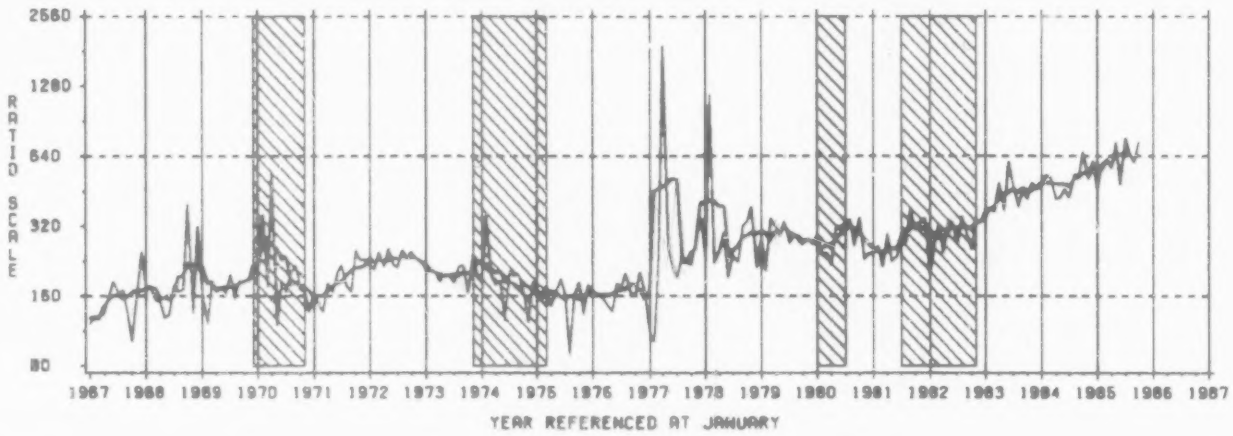
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	218.6	217.3	552.8	549.5
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	278.1	227.4	406.4	332.3
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	277.4	243.9	328.0	288.5
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	316.6R	322.1R	358.6	364.8
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

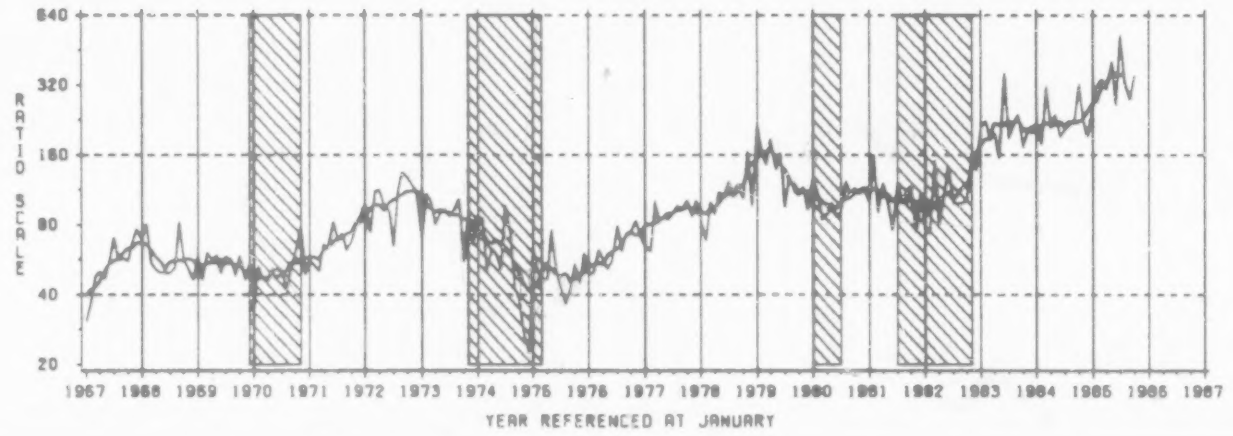
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	179.4	186.7	193.7	201.6
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	249.4	211.9	250.0	212.4
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	205.0	201.6	192.7	189.5
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	250.6R	250.6R	292.8	292.8
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

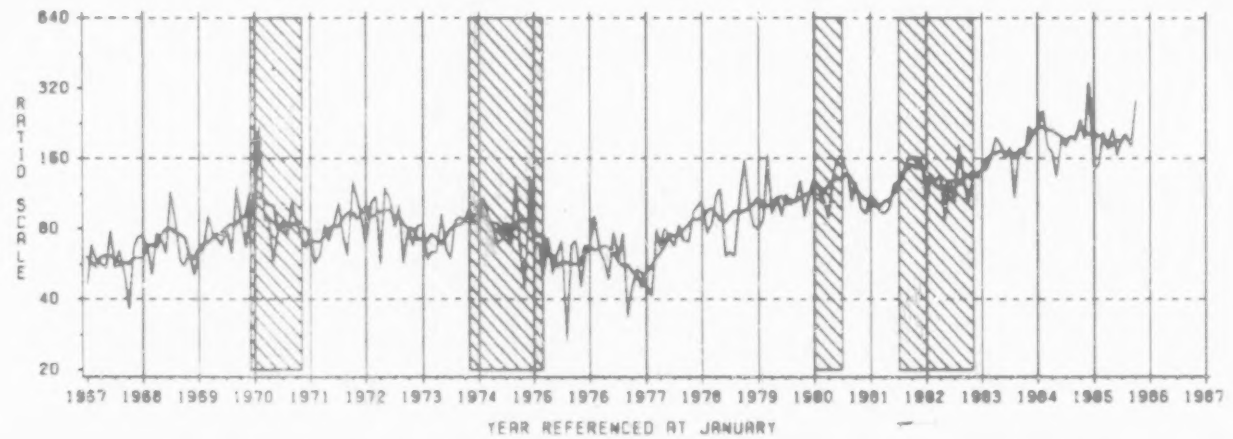


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593	3260	2738
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412	4138	3337
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347	4373	3734
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435	3146	2813
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

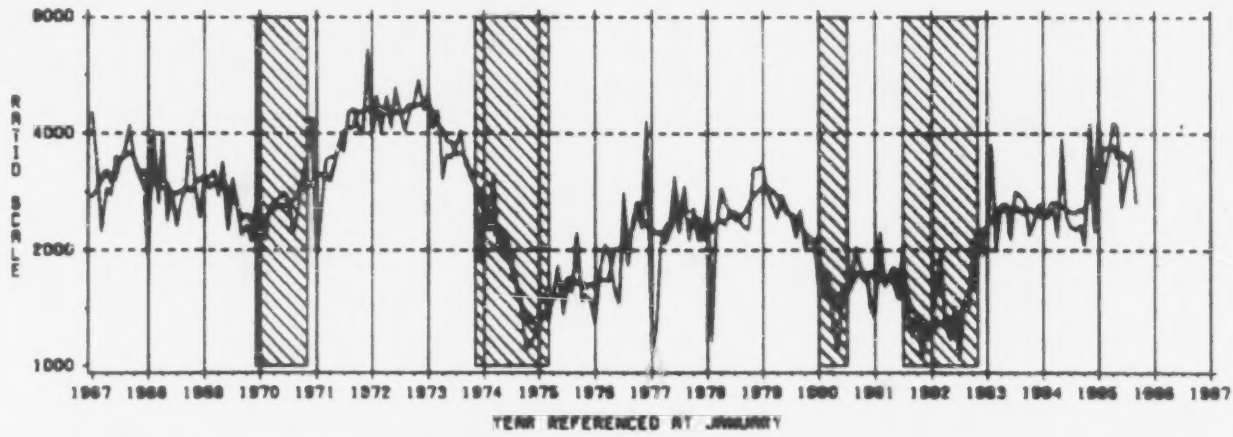
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979	2283	2065
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963	2682	2286
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920	3219	2700
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847	2112	1842
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

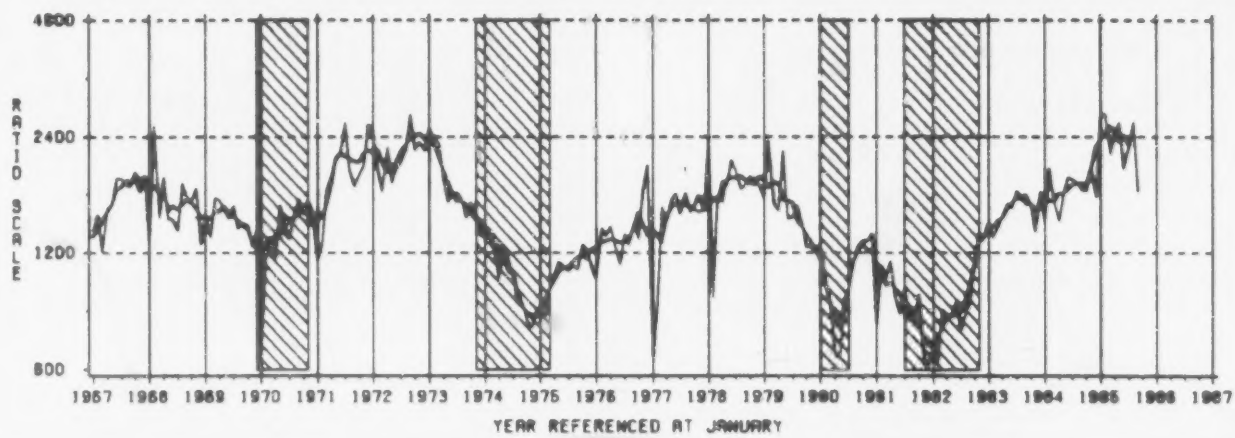
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375	796	561
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426	1298	919
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361	978	693
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453	888	721
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

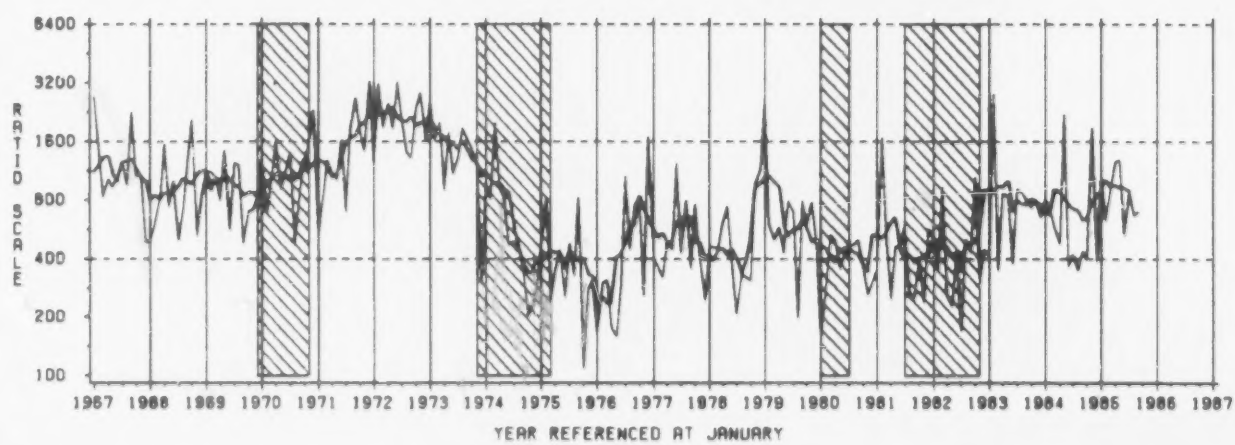


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893	4,010
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,186	4,047
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784	4,084	4,184
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739	4,061	4,144
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731	4,165R	4,227R
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753	3,997P	4,298P
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

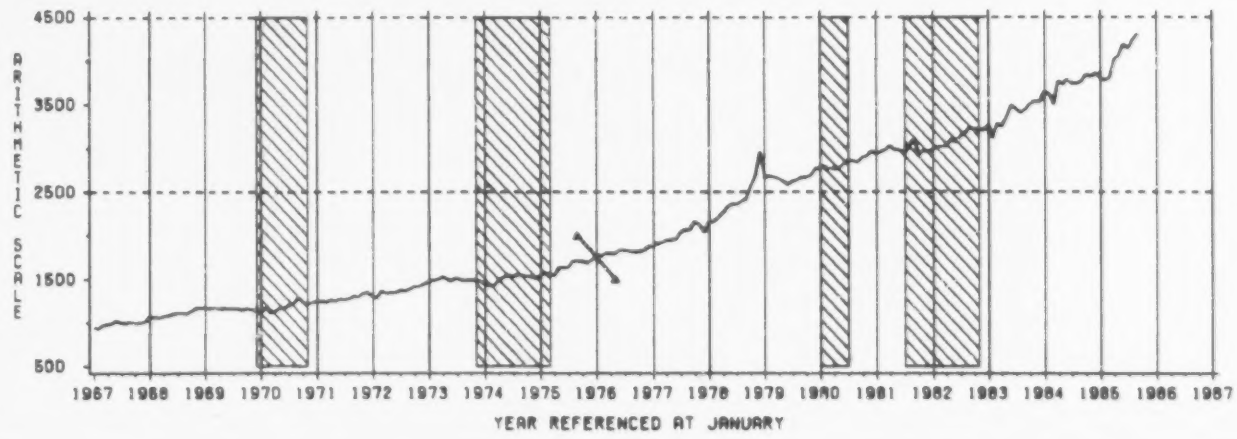
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,448
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	1,502
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	1,487
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	1,513R
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	1,531P
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

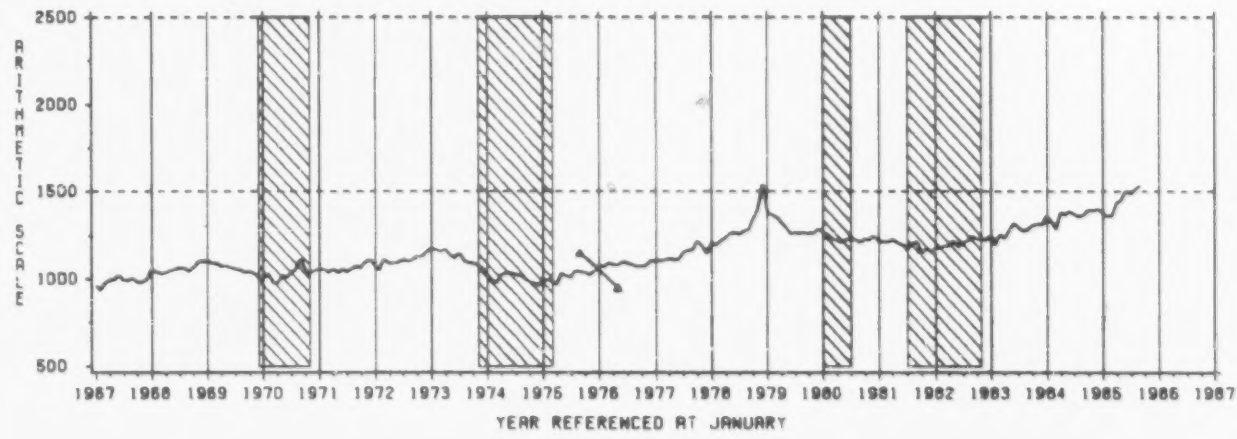
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

Data Temporarily Unavailable

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

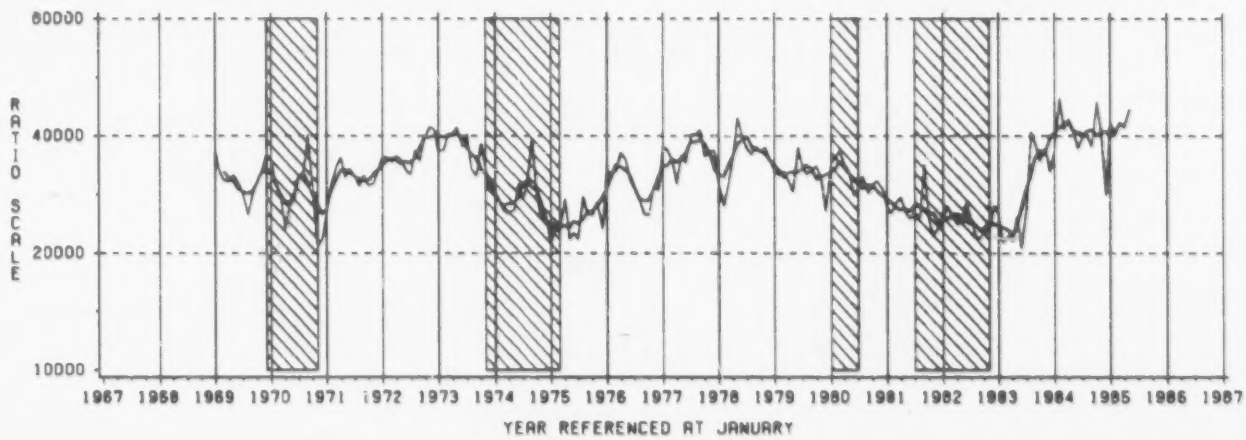


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522	10,692	11,863
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470	12,430	11,734
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552	10,006	9,026
OCT	12,754	12,131	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349	10,769	9,661
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

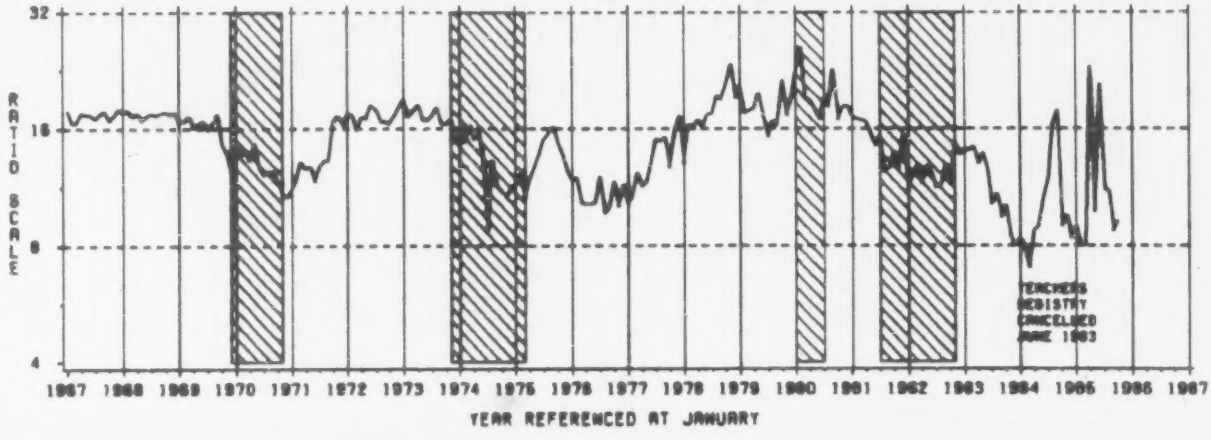
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152	5,780	6,945
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611	16,999	15,568
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462	12,527	9,879
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489	5,417	6,160
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

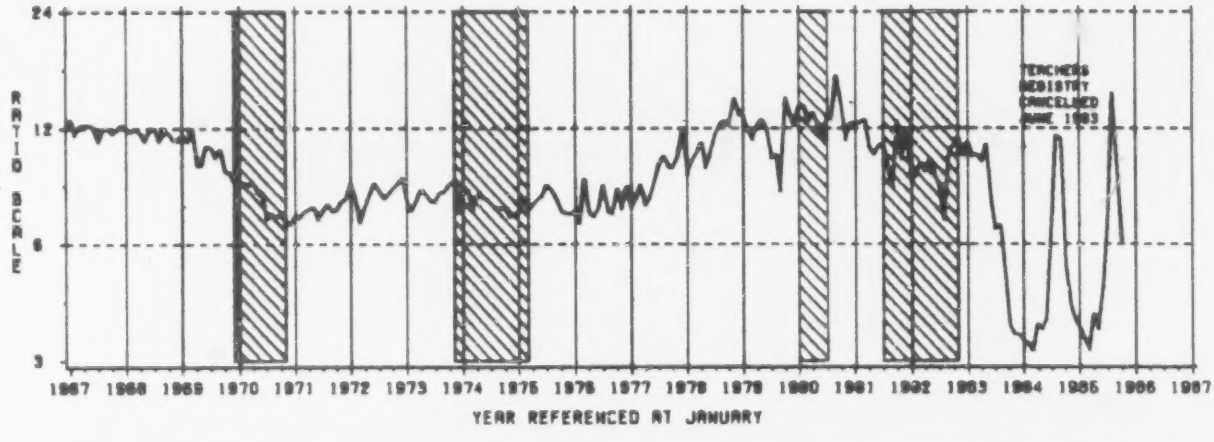
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6	92.1	96.4
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2	85.1	92.4
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4	78.5	94.3
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1	77.5	93.3
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

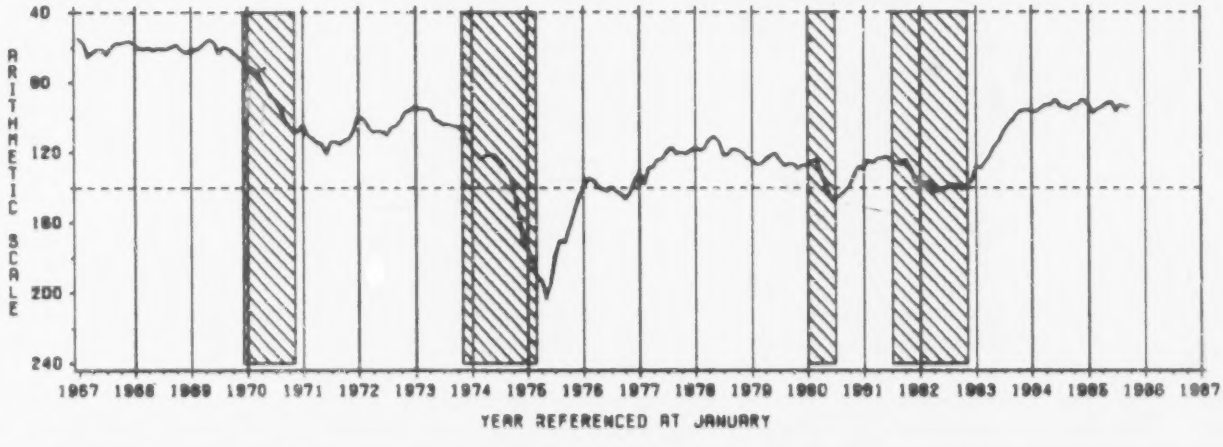


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.0
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

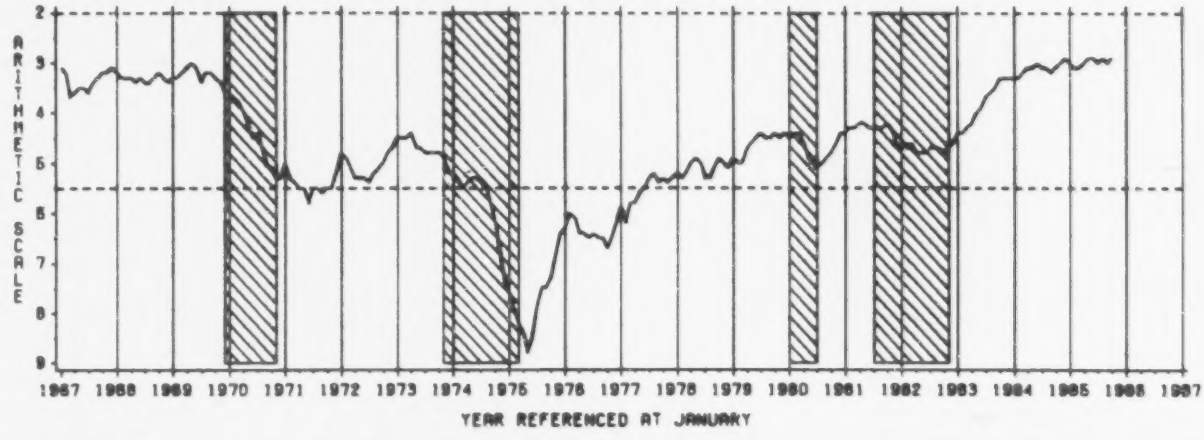
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529	11,656	10,782
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896	8,279	10,415
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826	9,247	11,106
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921	8,990	10,055
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

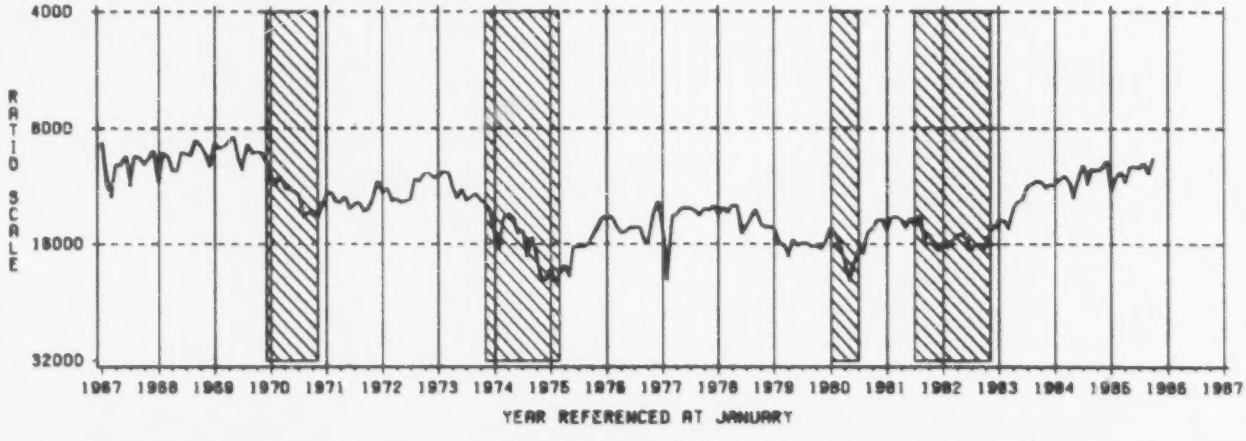
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231	9,836	9,522
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172	9,005	9,005
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513	9,354	7,135
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529	9,953	8,329
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,225	14,499	13,330	6,568	6,048
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826	6,046	6,252
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707	7,199	7,391
AUG	15,162	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139	6,262	6,919
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627	5,422	6,401
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863	6,154	7,532
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

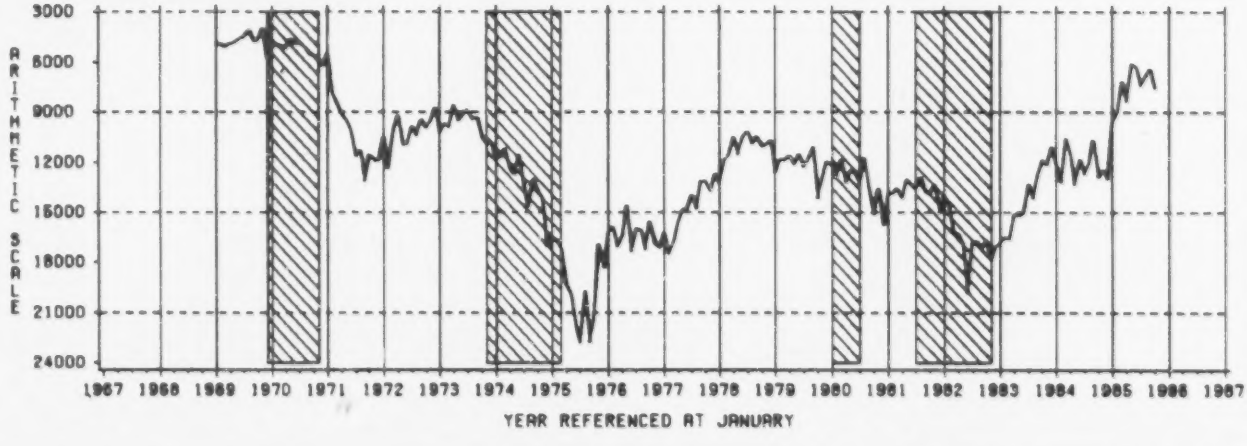


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7	36.2	38.2
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2	30.7	34.7
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0	27.5	33.7
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0	31.5	35.5
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

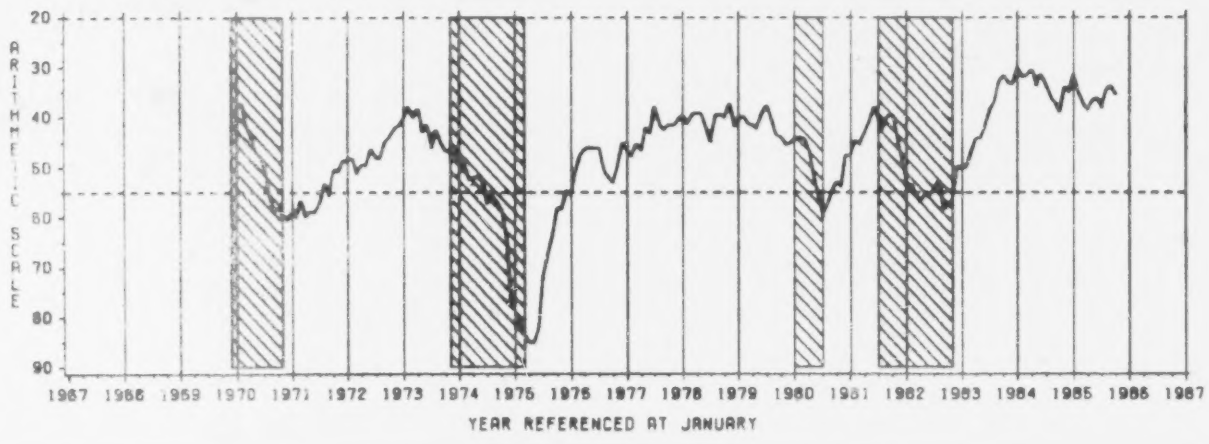
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3	7.1	11.5
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3	4.9	9.1
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7	4.6	8.6
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8	3.9	7.2
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

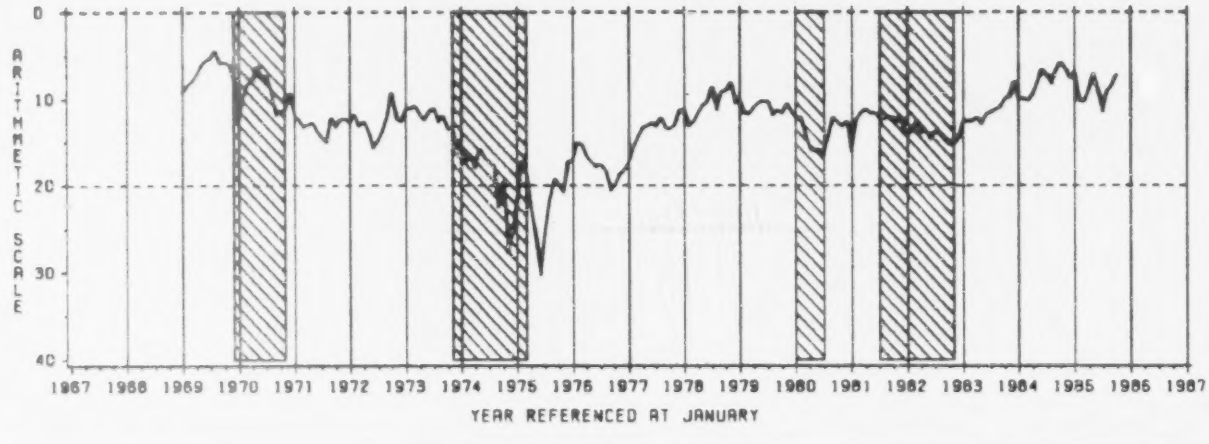
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2	46.0	44.7
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5	46.1	44.3
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3	40.1	43.8
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6	31.7	35.2
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

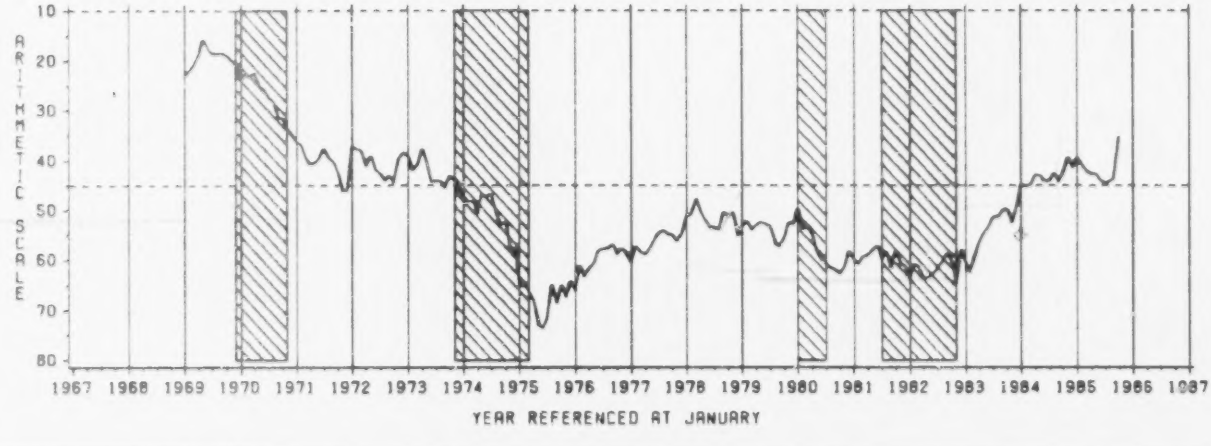
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1984 OCT	NOV	DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3431.7	3429.4	3437.6	3440.1	3444.7	3446.4	3459.3	3472.7
PRIVATE SECTOR	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2900.9	2904.7	2903.6	2910.6	2926.4
GOODS PRODUCING	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.4	874.9	874.6	869.5	873.1
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2023.5	2029.8	2029.0	2047.1	2053.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	539.2	540.0	542.8	548.7	546.3
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3500.6	3501.2	3503.8	3485.1	3490.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.1	884.0	892.0	889.7	890.8
MINING	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
CONSTRUCTION	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	157.7	159.2	161.2	159.1	159.8
MANUFACTURING	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	731.0	722.5	728.5	728.3	728.7
DURABLE GOODS	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	348.2	346.2	346.5	345.2	345.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.2
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.7	14.1	14.1
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
OTHER PRIMARY METAL IND.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.9	50.8	51.0	51.2
METAL CANS	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
METAL STAMPINGS	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
OTHER FAB., INCL. ORD.	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.6	21.6	21.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.0	59.3	58.6	59.3	58.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
METALWORKING MACHINERY	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.2
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACH.	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.3
OTHER MACH., EXCEPT ELEC.	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.6	94.2	94.5	95.6	96.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARAT.	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.8	43.0	43.3	43.3	43.6
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.9
OTHER ELEC. EQUIP. & SUPP	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.4	12.7	12.3
MOTOR VEHICLES	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.3	7.4	7.1
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
OTHER TRANSPORT. EQUIP.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.9	32.7	32.1	32.0
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
OTHER INST. & REL. PROD.	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	23.0	22.9	23.6	24.1	24.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.8	376.3	382.0	383.1	383.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	46.0	45.9	46.2	46.8	46.6
CANNED, CURED & FROZEN	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.4
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.0
BEVERAGES	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
OTHER FOOD AND KIND. PROD	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PROD.	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1984 BENCHMARKS.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1984 OCT	NOV	DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.3	49.4	52.8	53.1	53.4
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTER	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.5	24.9	26.7	26.8	27.0
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5
OTHER APPAREL & REL PROD.	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.5
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.0	30.7	30.8	30.9
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
PAPERBOARD CONT & BOXES	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.3
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PROD	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4	63.4	63.5	64.2	64.4
NEWSPAPERS	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.4	18.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.5
OTHER PRINTING & PUB.	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.5
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.9	120.6	120.9	120.1	119.7
INDUSTRIAL INORG. CHEM.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.6
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
DRUGS	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2	46.4	46.6	45.9	46.3
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.3	23.7	24.1	23.5
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.2
OTHER CHEM. & ALLIED PROD	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6
PETROLEUM REFINING	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	38.9	39.5	39.4	39.4
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.6	32.9	33.5	33.7	34.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEA GDS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
OTHER LEATHER & LEA PROD	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2563.2	2609.5	2617.2	2611.8	2595.4	2599.4
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2063.6	2075.2	2073.2	2064.0	2055.4
TRANS/COMM/UTIL.													
ELEC, GAS & SANIT SERV.	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	220.3	216.8	215.0	220.3	222.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	126.4	122.9	121.3	127.2	129.1
COMMUNICATIONS	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.2	59.4	59.2	59.3
ELEC, GAS & SANIT SERV.	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.3	28.3
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	843.9	848.0	848.0	845.3	840.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.0	256.3	256.3	256.6	256.7
RETAIL TRADE	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	588.9	591.7	591.7	588.7	583.4
RETAIL GEN. MERCHANDISE	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6	77.0	76.7	77.9	80.4
FOOD STORES	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.1	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERV STAT	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.4	56.8	56.9	56.5	56.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.9	47.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	189.0	190.7	191.0	186.2	175.7
OTHER RETAIL STORES	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4	118.0	117.9	118.5	120.1
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	184.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.0	195.2	195.1	193.0	192.4
BANKING	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.9	51.4	51.6	50.7	50.7
INSURANCE AGENTS & CARR.	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.9	73.4	73.2	73.5
OTHER FIN/INSUR/REAL EST.	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	69.6	69.9	70.1	69.1	68.2
SERVICES	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	805.4	815.2	815.1	805.4	800.6
MED & OTHER HEALTH SERV	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.8	206.9	207.2	207.2	207.5
HOSPITALS	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.6	110.9	111.1	110.9	110.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.8	47.5	47.1	50.8	52.2
OTHER SERVICES	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	548.8	560.8	560.8	547.4	540.9
CASINOS	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.7	43.2	43.2	41.8	41.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	545.9	542.0	538.6	531.4	544.0
FEDERAL	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.9	76.3	76.0	75.1	75.5
LOCAL	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	357.4	353.3	351.1	342.0	352.6
STATE*	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.6	112.4	111.5	114.3	115.9
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8	68.1	68.4	70.6	71.3

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1984 OCT	NOV	DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	404.01	401.30	400.08	400.66	404.01
DURABLE GOODS	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.87	419.32	417.06	417.36	421.74
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	267.06	265.59	265.98	270.40	268.26
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	317.93	307.69	313.94	315.55	322.51
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	427.98	428.71	432.29	428.54	430.77
GLASS & GLHR./PRESS,BLOWN	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	456.51	452.91	460.10	464.56	454.95
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.89	392.44	399.37	393.82	398.52	401.39
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	432.90	427.24	423.79	418.61	418.07
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	483.24	484.75	487.32	481.62	477.89
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93	385.63	352.56	363.53	358.90
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	649.15	642.27	617.23	633.35	641.45
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING*	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	351.55	346.32	360.73	349.96	345.97
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	408.24	406.55	401.96	414.34	414.08
METAL CANS	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	443.50	430.92	444.19	461.21	464.20
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	572.66	592.34	593.01	629.60	619.58
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	360.04	359.26	351.70	347.84	351.65
METAL STAMPINGS	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	378.10	376.94	366.32	376.75	383.72
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	430.54	430.98	432.22	439.74	439.53
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	380.24	386.70	382.98	384.07	395.14
METALWORKING MACHINERY	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.75	443.33	435.11	446.42	446.86
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67	466.32	472.01	496.00	504.50
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	447.12	449.45	444.96	461.32	443.09
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACH.	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	394.21	397.26	394.49	401.95	406.85
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.46	417.92	410.75	413.55	416.23
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48	319.79	320.80	316.47	310.58
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.93	319.35	322.97	330.91	329.52
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90	352.37	346.52	340.68	351.54
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	535.02	538.90	523.67	524.53	529.21
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.09	306.12	294.67	300.35	310.84
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	662.65	624.56	630.50	615.07	709.05
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.39	670.42	680.80	688.04	853.33
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	462.89	463.91	463.01	474.96	478.70
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	317.60	318.66	318.01	314.57	328.25	324.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	384.91	384.54	384.34	386.10	387.47
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	430.73	432.19	432.41	427.18	430.76
CANNED, CURED & FROZEN	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	379.66	389.67	388.48	398.20	388.05
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD*	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	408.80	410.46	404.40	407.02	418.59
BEVERAGES*	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	544.50	540.27	535.39	516.21	523.55
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	336.38	329.38	336.18	332.78	335.44
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	221.58	224.35	228.29	225.66	228.33
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	209.17	217.62	211.28	209.06	211.63
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.*	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	226.20	220.78	224.58	224.47	226.70
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR*	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.36	229.37	230.33	242.73	246.56
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	427.06	414.06	411.93	421.16	421.10
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	405.65	401.74	392.59	400.16	400.26
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	383.93	383.90	395.26	393.19	399.47
NEWSPAPERS	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	409.03	408.98	405.96	401.39	410.04
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	418.42	421.49	439.99	430.46	448.48
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	483.84	480.06	479.41	487.47	490.65
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	476.64	471.02	487.75	492.30	509.29
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.*	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	553.28	548.16	531.22	550.36	531.83
DRUGS	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	474.29	468.12	473.04	475.19	482.39
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	414.12	420.25	408.58	421.07	416.16
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	440.12	432.15	422.42	429.00	417.48
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	547.84	534.18	538.88	549.41	559.82
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.*	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	660.26	655.11	660.88	673.36	663.81
PETROLEUM REFINING*	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19	691.36	702.78	717.70	705.88
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	321.19	314.79	310.05	312.84	312.84
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	356.61	358.39	354.38	357.93	356.09
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	315.15	308.07	302.61	306.03	306.46
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	254.70	252.50	260.60	263.49	255.37

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1984 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1984 OCT	NOV	DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.1
DURABLE GOODS	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	39.8	39.4	40.3	40.6	40.4
URNITURE & FIXTURES	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.3	40.3	41.4
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.6
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8	44.1	44.8	45.5	45.0
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.3	39.7	40.5	41.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.0	43.6	43.2	43.1
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6	46.7	46.5	46.0	45.6
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.2	38.7	39.6	38.8
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.4	46.2	47.3	47.2
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING*	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.5	44.4	44.7	43.8	43.3
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.7
METAL CANS	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1	42.0	43.0	43.8	44.0
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	42.8	43.3	43.7	45.1	44.8
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	40.4	40.7
METAL STAMPINGS	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1	38.7	38.0	38.8	39.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8	39.1	39.0	38.6	39.2
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.3	43.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8	42.9	42.6	43.7	44.1
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.9	40.8
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACH.	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	38.6	39.1	39.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.3	41.7	41.9	42.3
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	43.4	42.3	42.1	41.1	41.3
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.5	41.1	41.3	42.1	42.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	40.8	41.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.4	44.1	43.1	43.1	43.7
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.5	40.1	40.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.6	44.9	45.1	44.7	48.9
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8	45.7	46.0	45.9	53.3
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.6	42.4	43.1	43.4
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.3	42.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	40.8	41.3
CANNED, CURED & FROZEN	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.9	39.0
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD*	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.4	40.0	40.1	41.2
BEVERAGES*	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.7	43.5	42.9	41.9	42.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.1	41.8	42.5	42.5	42.3
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.8	34.4	34.7
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.1	39.0	38.0	37.6	38.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.*	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8	38.0	38.0	37.6	38.1
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR*	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1	34.7	35.6	36.5	36.8
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.5	42.2	41.2	41.4	42.2	41.9
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	42.7	42.2	41.5	42.3	42.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.6	38.3	38.1	38.3
NEWSPAPERS	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	34.2	33.8	34.0	33.2	34.0
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.8	38.4	39.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	40.6	40.5	41.3	41.3	42.3
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.*	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.8	44.1	43.4	44.6	43.7
DRUGS	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.1	40.3
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.6	41.0	39.9	41.0	40.8
PAINTS & ALLIED PRCD.	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	44.1	43.0	42.2	42.9	42.0
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.7	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.8
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.*	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	43.9	43.5	44.0	44.3	43.5
PETROLEUM REFINING*	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1	43.4	44.2	44.8	43.6
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	39.8	39.3	39.0	39.5	39.5
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	36.5	37.1	36.8	36.9	36.9
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.3	39.7	39.3	39.9	39.8
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.4	41.3	41.3	40.6

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1984 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1984 OCT	NOV	DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83	9.86	9.83	9.82	9.83
DURABLE GOODS	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.96	9.93	9.89	9.90
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71	6.69	6.60	6.66	6.64
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.77	7.79	7.83	7.79
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.93	10.04	10.03	9.92	9.88
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.19	10.27	10.27	10.21	10.11
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.91	9.91	9.92	9.84	9.79
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.75	9.71	9.72	9.69	9.70
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.37	10.38	10.48	10.47	10 48
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42	9.36	9.11	9.18	9.25
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.44	13.55	13.36	13.39	13.59
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING*	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.90	7.80	8.07	7.99	7.99
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.79	9.82	9.78	9.96	9.93
METAL CANS	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.29	10.26	10.33	10.53	10.55
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.38	13.68	13.57	13.96	13.83
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76	8.72	8.62	8.61	8.64
METAL STAMPINGS	9.30	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.67	9.74	9.64	9.71	9.69
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.30	10.36	10.39	10.52	10.49
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.80	9.89	9.82	9.95	10.08
METALWORKING MACHINERY	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.25	10.31	10.19	10.31	10.32
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86	10.87	11.08	11.35	11.44
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.47	10.54	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.80	10.83	10.80	11.01	10.86
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACH.	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.98	10.16	10.22	10.28	10.30
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.88	9.85	9.87	9.84
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.73	7.56	7.62	7.70	7.52
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81	7.77	7.82	7.86	7.79
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25	8.43	8.37	8.35	8.41
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.22	12.15	12.17	12.11
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.49	7.54	7.46	7.49	7.60
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22	13.91	13.98	13.76	14.50
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.05	14.67	14.80	14.99	16.01
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.74	10.89	10.92	11.02	11.03
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.66	7.70	7.58	7.76	7.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.72	9.76	9.73	9.75	9.76
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.48	10.49	10.47	10.47	10.43
CANNED, CURED & FROZEN	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.71	9.89	9.81	9.98	9.95
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD*	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22	10.16	10.11	10.15	10.16
BEVERAGES*	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.46	12.42	12.48	12.32	12.29
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	7.99	7.88	7.91	7.83	7.93
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.46	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.58
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.49	5.58	5.56	5.54	5.54
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.*	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.83	5.81	5.91	5.97	5.95
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR*	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.55	6.61	6.47	6.65	6.70
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.12	10.05	9.95	9.98	10.05
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.50	9.52	9.46	9.46	9.53
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.13	10.21	10.32	10.32	10.43
NEWSPAPERS	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.96	12.10	11.94	12.09	12.06
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.04	11.18	11.34	11.21	11.47
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.52	11.54	11.58	11.69	11.71
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.74	11.63	11.81	11.92	12.04
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.*	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.35	12.43	12.24	12.34	12.17
DRUGS	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.54	11.53	11.68	11.85	11.97
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.20	10.25	10.24	10.27	10.20
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	9.98	10.05	10.01	10.00	9.94
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.83	12.81	12.80	13.05	13.08
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.*	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04	15.06	15.02	15.20	15.26
PETROLEUM REFINING*	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90	15.93	15.90	16.02	16.19
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	8.07	8.01	7.95	7.92	7.92
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	9.77	9.66	9.63	9.70	9.65
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.82	7.76	7.70	7.67	7.70
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.32	6.25	6.31	6.38	6.29

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1984 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(THOUSANDS)

	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984	NET CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	NET CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,837	3,837	3,802	0.0	35.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	3,627	3,654	3,608	-27.0	19.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	210	183	194	27.0	16.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMP. TOTAL	246	195	225	51.0	21.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	4.8	5.1	0.7	0.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMP. RATE	6.4	5.0	5.9	1.4	- 0.5

NOTE: BASED ON U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS METHOD.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

PROGRAM	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984	NET CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	NET CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM	70,998	76,440	78,968	- 5,848	- 8,373
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PROGRAM	530	451	604	+ 79	- 74
VETERANS' PROGRAM	302	292	368	+ 10	- 66
TOTAL	71,427	77,183	79,940	- 5,756	- 8,513

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM ONLY)
(THOUSANDS)

	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984	NET CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	NET CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	70.6	76.4	79.0	- 5.8	-8.4
MALE	40.8	39.8	41.9	+ 1.0	-1.1
FEMALE	29.7	36.7	37.1	- 7.0	-7.4
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	42.7	47.3	46.7	- 4.6	-4.0
BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	16.5	17.4	19.5	- 0.9	-3.0
HISPANIC	10.4	10.7	12.0	- 0.3	-1.6
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	0.2	0.3	0.1	- 0.1	+0.1
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
RACE/ETHNIC STATUS NOT REPORTED	0.5	0.6	0.5	- 0.1	0.0
MANUFACTURING	31.5	27.5	32.8	+ 4.0	-1.3
DURABLE GOODS	18.5	13.2	15.2	+ 5.3	+3.3
FABRICATED METALS, INCLD. ORDN.	5.5	3.0	2.3	+ 2.5	+3.2
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	1.4	1.8	2.6	- 0.4	-1.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.8	3.2	3.6	- 0.4	-0.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	13.0	14.2	17.6	- 1.2	-4.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	0.6	0.9	1.0	- 0.3	-0.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD.	4.5	4.9	7.9	- 0.4	-3.4
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.3	1.7	1.5	- 0.4	-0.2
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.6	1.8	2.0	- 0.2	-0.4
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	1.5	1.8	1.6	- 0.3	-0.1
NONMANUFACTURING	38.8	48.8	45.6	-10.0	-6.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.9	4.6	3.2	- 0.7	+0.7
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.8	6.8	3.9	- 3.0	-0.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	13.7	16.8	15.0	- 3.1	-1.3
FINANCE/INS/REAL ESTATE	2.0	2.4	2.3	- 0.4	-0.2
SERVICES	12.2	14.1	17.5	- 1.9	-5.3
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
UNDER 25	10.3	11.5	15.8	- 1.2	-5.5
25 THROUGH 34	23.5	25.2	27.0	- 1.7	-3.5
35 THROUGH 44	15.2	16.1	16.0	- 0.9	-0.8
45 THROUGH 54	11.3	12.1	10.7	- 0.8	+0.6
55 THROUGH 64	8.5	9.3	8.0	- 0.8	+0.5
65 AND OVER	1.8	2.2	1.6	- 0.4	+0.2
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 TO 2 WEEKS	5.8	5.6	9.1	+ 0.2	-3.3
3 TO 4 WEEKS	13.0	6.6	11.9	+ 6.4	+1.1
5 THROUGH 14 WEEKS	30.9	40.7	36.3	- 9.8	-5.4
15 WEEKS AND OVER	20.9	23.6	21.7	- 2.7	-0.8

*DATA ARE FOR CLAIMANTS IN THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH AND ARE NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. THE DATA ON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED UNDER THE REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM ARE BASED ON A SAMPLE OF ALL INSURED UNEMPLOYED. INDUSTRY DATA ARE FOR SELECTED CATEGORIES AND DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA SUBJECT TO REVISION.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Aug[1] 1985	Jul[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,373	4,138	27,200	19,994	36.0
Private Units	4,373	4,138	27,130	19,633	38.2
Single Family	3,219	2,682	18,836	13,865	35.9
Two-Family	120	146	1,192	912	30.7
Three-or-Four Family	56	12	740	263	181.4
Five or More Family	978	1,298	6,362	4,084	31.8
Public Units	0	0	70	361	- 80.6
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$267,124	$277,917	$1,816,547	$1,324,238	37.2
New Buildings	$233,985	$223,374	$1,533,658	$1,088,098	40.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 33,139	$ 54,543	$ 282,889	$ 236,140	19.8

[1]Based on reports received from 401 of 567 municipalities.
[2]Based on reports received from 406 of 567 municipalities.
[3]Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%
	Jul	3,733	±53	1.4%	238	±22	9.2%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Aug	3,709	±53	1.4%	172	±19	11.0%	4.4%	±.5	11.4%
	Sep	3,654	±53	1.5%	183	±20	10.9%	4.8%	±.5	10.4%
	Oct	3,627	±53	1.5%	210	±21	10.0%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED*
(000)
1984 BENCHMARK

DATE	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
JAN	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
FEB	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
MAR	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
APR	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
MAY	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
JUN	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
JUL	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
AUG	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
SEP	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
OCT	119,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
NOV	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
DEC	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
JAN	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
FEB	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
MAR	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
APR	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
MAY	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
JUN	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
JUL	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
AUG	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
SEP	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
OCT	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
NOV	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
DEC	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
JAN	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
FEB	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
MAR	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
APR	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
MAY	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
JUN	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4
JUL	115,314	3,893.0	106,862	3,662.0	8,451	231.0	7.3	5.9
AUG	115,299	3,847.0	107,172	3,678.0	8,127	169.0	7.0	4.4
SEP	115,818	3,879.0	107,544	3,684.0	8,274	195.0	7.1	5.0
OCT	116,159	3,862.0	107,867	3,616.0	8,291	246.0	7.1	6.4

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
*ANNUAL AVERAGES NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	17,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4